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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 82 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Labour Censure Motion Defeated

BRITISH BIG BUSINESS ALARMED

Huge Drop In Cotton Exports To India: Commons Statement

LONDON: April 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Oliver Stanley replying to Mr. Tomlinson said that the value of cotton piecegoods exported from the United Kingdom amounted to 97 million sterling in 1913 and 44 million sterling in 1937.

THE SAME YEARS' EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS TO INDIA WERE 34 AND 5 MILLIONS RESPECTIVELY.

Mr. Tomlinson asked whether these figures did not reveal the urgent necessity of a new trade agreement with India and how soon a trade agreement would be reached?

Mr. Stanley said that they were in the middle of most difficult negotiations at the present moment. The interest of the cotton industry would not be lost sight of. He could not make any statement as to when the new agreement was likely to be reached.—Reuter.

IN CARPET TRADE TOO

LONDON, April 5.

In the House of Commons, Sir Oliver Stanley replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne said that the fact that imports of Indian carpets had doubled since 1930 and that British carpets imported by India were subject to a duty of 25 per cent. while Indian carpets entered Britain free, was being kept prominently before those negotiating a trade agreement with India. —Reuter.

BHULABHAI'S TALKS WITH VICEROY

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 5.

I understand Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party will be invited again for an interview with the Viceroy.

It is not however true as some correspondents from New Delhi had made out, that he sought the permission of the Congress Working Committee to meet the Viceroy. Had he not to leave for Calcutta, he would have interviewed the Viceroy on March 31. On former occasions, he had interviews with the Viceroy without reference to the Working Committee. So far as these interviews are concerned, they are intended to be periodical "tete-a-tete" between the Viceroy and party leaders. It may be mentioned the Legislative Assembly is the exclusive preserve of the Governor-General and not Governor-General-in-Council.

Talks hitherto have been confined to the general political situation, Assembly session and the question about the extension of Assembly's life for another year.

Five people were killed when an R.A.F. bomber crashed at Tibthorpe, near Driffield, in an isolated spot in a farm land after night flight.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BANNU, April 5.

The gates of the city were not opened this morning.

On enquiry it was learnt that the arrest of tribal people inside the city had been ordered and that about 60 arrests had been made.

Only two persons belonging to the Maddakhel tribe were, however, detained and all others were let off. The Maddakhel tribe, it may be recalled, is charged with harbouring the Faqir of Ipi.

As fresh cases of dacoity etc., are apprehended, traffic between Bannu and Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan and Razmak is prohibited between sunset and sunrise.—A.P.

Seven Hours' Debate On Foreign Policy

"MORE NATIONAL UNITY BEHIND GOVT. TO-DAY"

MacDonald Commends Premier's Recent Statement On Br Obligations

LONDON, April 5.

In the Commons last night the Labour Party's censure motion was defeated by 359 votes to 152 after the debate lasting about seven hours.

Later speakers included Mr. A. V. Alexander (Labour), who, after repudiating the Prime Minister's suggestion that his Party had no effective alternative policy, declared that UNLESS THERE WAS RETURN TO THE POLICY OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY THERE WOULD BE NEITHER SECURITY NOR HOPE OF PERMANENT PEACE FOR THE GENERATION OF TO-DAY AND THEIR CHILDREN. GOVERNMENT, HE URGED, OUGHT, ON ITS ELECTION PLEDGES TO CALL THE LEAGUE POWERS TOGETHER NOW.

MacDonald's Reply

Government, Mr. MacDonald concluded, were responsible for conducting the policy of a most powerful nation. Their policy was certainly not dictated by any weakness. If their policy of appeasement and their endeavours at peace-making failed and this country was drawn into war, we could make contribution in that war which would be decisive. WE WERE POWERFUL BECAUSE OF THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY, BECAUSE OF OUR MILITARY AND NAVAL STRENGTH, BECAUSE OF THE SUPERB QUALITIES WHICH PEOPLE DISPLAYED WHEN THEY WERE TESTED.—B. O. W.

Dominions Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, replying to the debate said, there was no need for the general election demanded by the motion on Government's Foreign Policy. There was a great deal more national unity behind the Government to-day than the Opposition cared to admit. The two sections of the Opposition were agreed that they would pursue a policy based first, last and all time on the League of Nations' action. If the membership of the League was anything approaching universal, there would be no difference between the two sides of the House. If however, the purpose of the meeting of the League Assembly was to reaffirm this country's loyalty to our obligations under the Covenant, that was absolutely unnecessary so far as this Government was concerned.

In the Prime Minister's recent statement, he repeated our obligations and he stated categorically that we stood by every one of them.

"CONSTRUCTIVE DIPLOMACY"

The statement had been hailed in Europe as a most far-reaching statement made in modern times by any spokesman of British Government. There were indications already that it had had considerable effect in calming opinion in

(Continued on page 7, column 1.)

C. P. Question Baffles Working Committee

INCONCLUSIVE TALKS ON DRAFT RESOLUTION

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The Working Committee has practically concluded its sitting here.

It is meeting to-night and if necessary to-morrow morning to consider the draft resolution on the C. P. question.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya are leaving to-night, the former for Patna.

Pandit Jawaharlal and other members will leave to-morrow.—A. P.

TO WAIT FOR FULL DETAILS

With regard to the C. P. question, the position appears to be that the Committee may pass a resolution saying that sufficient facts are not available to come to a decision in the matter and, therefore, the Committee would like to wait till full details are obtained.—A. P.

MEETING TO-DAY AGAIN?

CALCUTTA: April 5.

The Working Committee met at 2 p.m., Mahatma Gandhi attending, at Woodburn Park, the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and continued its sittings till 5 p.m., from where they repaired later to the residence of President Subhas Bose.

Mr. Mahomed Shareef, the Central Provinces Minister for Justice, was closeted with Gandhiji

(Continued on page 7, column 5.)

PREMIER KHER

CRISIS IN AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

District Court's Injunction: Appeal To Kher To Intervene

(From Our Special Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

The share market remained closed to-day despite the injunction of the District Court served on the Directors.

There was a crisis in the bazar this morning due to higher rate of calico shares cornered by Seth Sarabhai Dahyabhai. Sensation prevails throughout the market and among the share holders, as the President and directors of the share bazar intended to close the market.

Seth Sarabhai filed a suit against the President and Members of the Association and the court has given injunction prohibiting their emergency meeting and closing of the market.

It is reliably understood that the share bazar will open tomorrow due to the injunction, but the crisis is likely to continue.

It is understood that Sir Chimanlal Setalwad will represent the plaintiffs and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will appear for the defendants.

Letters from some citizens have been sent to Premier Kher requesting him to end this crisis and to bring the rates of shares to normal.

ACTION AGAINST CLOVE DEALERS

AHMEDABAD: April 5.

Action is stated to have been taken against two dealers, who are alleged to have sold Zanzibar cloves brought from Bombay.

The Mahajan is now collecting the stock of cloves with a view to sealing it.—A. P.

BENGALI-BIHARI QUESTION

Press Report Contradicted

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, in the course of a statement to the Press contradicts certain Press reports of the proceedings of the Working Committee, including the report that the Bengali-Behari problem came up for consideration before the Working Committee on Monday and that it was decided to refer the matter to an Arbitration Board, composed of Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. P. R. Das. Mr. Kripalani warns the public against giving credence to anything that is not officially issued by the Working Committee. —A.P.

Separate Province For Karnatak

BOMBAY GOVT. ACCEPTS PRINCIPLE

Assembly Carries Amended Resolution Without Division

"The Government of Bombay accept the principle, which has been adopted by the Congress that the provinces of India should be redistributed on linguistic basis, as far as possible, and as far as practicable" declared Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, in explaining the Government's attitude towards the formation of a separate province for Karnatak.

Reply To Ambedkar

The Prime Minister gave effective replies both to the Leader of the Opposition and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. In reply to the latter he said that THE ARGUMENTS ADVANCED BY HIM SEEMED TO BE AGAINST THE VERY IDEA OF DEMOCRACY. IF THERE WAS SUCH DISTRUST ALWAYS OF THE JUDGMENT OF THE MAJORITY, THEN ONE WOULD HAVE TO SAY GOOD-BYE TO PROGRESS.

Kambli In New Role

Sir Siddappa Kambli joined the Congress speakers in the demand for a separate province of Karnatak. The Prime Minister welcomed this maiden speech of Sir Siddappa since he relinquished Ministership and was happy at his agreeing to become a prospective disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, as he was prepared to resort to Non-Violent Non-Co-operation.

Passed Without Division

THE RESOLUTION, AS AMENDED BY MR. M. P. PATIL, WAS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY WITHOUT A DIVISION AND THE CREDIT FOR IT, TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, GOES TO MR. VISWANATHRAO JOG.

MOVE FOR ADULT FRANCHISE

An amendment, moved by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, to a resolution on Adult Franchise, evoked lively discussion in the House. Mr. Nagindas was, no doubt, expressing the Government view, when he inserted a phrase "as early as practicable" in the resolution that demanded adult franchise for local boards and municipalities. His statement that Congress was irrevocably committed to adult franchise was applauded.

GOVT. FORGING AHEAD.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, said that Government had already moved in the matter long ago, without waiting for a resolution of this nature and obtained opinion from Local Boards on the question of extending the franchise. He was glad to say that non-official opinion was in favour of this reform.

The debate was inconclusive and was postponed till the next non-official day.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed on Tuesday discussion on the resolution of Mr. V. N. Jog on the formation of the Karnatak Province.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker, was in the chair.

The resolution as amended runs: "This Assembly recommends to the Government to communicate to His Majesty-in-Council, the view of this House that as early as possible steps may be taken for the creation of a new Province to be called "Province of Karnatak", by amalgamating all the predominantly Kanarese-speaking areas, under an autonomous administration."

KAMBLI CHEERED

Sir Siddappa T. Kambli, former Minister, was cheered by the House, for this was the first time after the new legislature was constituted in April 1937, that he rose to speak.

Supporting the resolution, Sir S. T. Kambli said that it was the historical accident of conquest and annextion of territories, that the present distribution of the provinces could be traced. The Karnatak Province was compact and homogeneous. Its area was 35,000 square miles, its population 168 lakhs and its revenue about Rs. 2.5 crores. It had a beautiful coast line, and possessed one of the biggest forests in India. It would form an ideal separate province. It had a culture rich, noble and ancient.

It was natural that in these circumstances, the Karnatak people should aspire to live under a distinct administration of of their own.

Sir S. T. Kambli said that unless this question was settled, there would be non-co-operation in his province.

PROSPERITY OF PROVINCE.

Continuing Sir S. T. Kambli said that the separation of Karnatak would not come in the way of their ultimate goal of unity and freedom. Could Dr. Ambedkar argue that the whole of India should be constituted into one Province? The strength of united India, Federated India, lay in its strong units. It did not matter whether they were smaller units, if they were strong and homogenous units.

He was of the opinion that the separated Karnatak Province and Bombay would pull on very well together without any feelings of acrimony and bitterness, which were witnessed at present.

It was said, Sir S. T. Kambli continued, that Bijapur was a famine area. He would point out that there were four rivers running through that area and if their waters could be harnessed, there would be no fear of famine. Bijapur was once called the "Granary of the Deccan." If Karna-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1.)

CONGRESS LOOKS UP IN ASSAM

Opposition Move In Assembly To Oust Saadulla Ministry

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TEZPUR, April 5.

Since it was reported that the next Assembly session would be summoned not before August, I understand that all Opposition members are preparing a largely signed requisition to the Governor asking him to summon the Assembly in May next.

According to the assurances given by Mr. Gopinath Bordoloi before the Working Committee to exert his utmost to bring about the coalition of progressive element into the Opposition Party, Congress has issued private communications to Party members asking them to impress upon the non-Congress members of their respective localities about the necessity of joining hands with Congress at this hour. Mr. Binodkumar Sarwan, Labour Member of Tezpur, is said to have given a sort of understanding that he would always be by the Congress side. The Congress Party is likely to get the support of the United People's Party members though Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury, one of the Ministers comes from it.

Messrs. Bordoloi, Bisnuram Medhi and other Congress stalwarts hope that they would succeed in forming an energetic opposition before the next Assembly session to meet the Saadulla Cabinet with a no-confidence motion.

TRAIN SMASH TRAGEDY

Twenty-Three Killed In South African Mishap

JOHANNESBURG, April 5.

Twenty-three people were killed and a number of others injured in a head on collision between a passenger and goods trains near Plumtree, South Rhodesia at midnight in a severe storm. Three trucks of dynamite in the goods-train did not explode.—Reuter.

SPEED-UP ARMAMENTS PROGRAMME

Inskip's Talks With Employers' Federation

LONDON, April 5.

Sir Thomas Inskip had further talks on the acceleration of armaments programme when he met the Engineering and Allied Employers National Federation.

Speaking later at the Constitutional Club, Sir Thomas Inskip said that the recent conversations with the unions had been frank and friendly and he was sufficiently optimistic to believe that goodwill and co-operation would triumph over all difficulties.

LOWERING THEIR REPUTATION.

The speaker addressed the House of Commons seriously this afternoon in reference to the occurrence mentioned yesterday and declared that such incidents, whoever was to blame, lowered the reputation of the House, not only in Britain but in the eyes of the world. It has never been more important than to-day that the House of Commons' long tradition of orderly conduct should be maintained (cheers). He warned the House not to think that a similar offence might ever recur without fear of consequent punishment.—Reuter.

About 1,000 rupees are collected in Miss Needham Memorial Fund. Miss Needham, Principal of Maharani Girls' High School, Baroda, is retiring shortly. Lady Krishnamachari has donated Rs. 150.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Draughtsman on 60-80 for European firm and 50 Graduates, Matriculates for a scheme; also I class Electrician. Apply:—Goldwyn & Bow, 31, Forbes St. Bombay. (10072)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

European, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing expert, with long practical experience on the Continent and in India, open for engagement. First Class references. Apply Box No. 8280, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. FLATS TO LET

Airy recently painted beautiful fine rooms flats on Tardeo road next to Post Office in Javeri Building, on 2nd, 1st and ground floor. Rent 50 to 60. 'Phone 28397. (10071)

To Be Let:—Flats in premises No. 42, Church Gate Street opposite Ready Money Mansion at very reduced rents. Apply: Trustees of P. G. Singhanee, 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (10063)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

To let decent 4 and 5 room Blocks, westerly facing, Gokhale Road North, near Church, Dadar. Apply or see D. R. Khanolkar, Star Building, Gokhale Road, Dadar. 'Phone 31703. (10065)

74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

To Be Let:—Spacious and furnished bungalows at Matheran and Deolali for the hot season. For particulars: Apply Trustees of P. G. Singhanee, 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (10062)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10053, "Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Increase your salary. Hundreds of overseas students are earning good salaries through our postal tuition. We teach Book Keeping, Secretaryship, Journalism, etc., by post throughout the world. Reduced fees to overseas students. Diplomas and Badges awarded. Prospectus free. London School of Commerce, (Dept. B.C. 1), 116, High Holborn, London, W.C.-1.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT with security of Kolhapur Darbar to Capitalists intending to float a limited concern and start a cement factory in Kolhapur State area. Investers will be given reasonable facilities.

Favourable surroundings—Railway and constant water supply—and easy take out of raw material just suitable for cement manufacturing.

Scientists and experts in that line assure hopeful prospects.

For further particulars write to the Prime Minister of Kolhapur (S. M. C.)

BY ORDER,
8304.

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications *(in duplicate)* in the printed form prescribed by the Commission are invited from persons, who are British subjects, preferably natives of the Province of Bombay and who possess an Honours degree in Science or similar high distinction of a recognised university and ordinarily are not more than 23 years of age on 1st April, 1938, for the nomination by the Government of Bombay of 2 candidates for training, *at their own expense*, at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for direct appointment to the Bombay Forest Service-Class II. The inclusive cost of the two years' course of training is estimated at Rs. 10,200.

Full particulars will be found in Part I of the issues of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 7th and 14th April 1938 or can be obtained on requisition, enclosing a self-addressed envelope with a 2 anna stamp and on payment of Rupee 1 for each copy of the form of application, either by money order or in cash, exclusive of postage, from the office of the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay. Last date for receipt of applications:—2nd May 1938.

Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate.

8282.

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Need for efficient short-hand typists is acute. For better coaching join Premier School, 267, Hornby Road. Complete course short-hand Rs. 15: typewriting Rs. 7. (10064)

164. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Continental Journalist, experienced Tutor, Graduate Philology gives tuitions: French, German. Please apply Box 10044, "Bombay Chronicle".

174. BOOKS

Weak Nerves. An absorbingly interesting book describing a simple home remedy for Weak Nerves, Depression, Insomnia, Morbid Fears, Blushing and kindred nervous disorders sent free to sufferers.—Henry Rivers, (B.C. 1), 40, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Prof. Dr. H. S. Gambers, Consulting Sexologist, Pfaff Building, Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Telephone: 30230, Specialist in Venereal Diseases and Disorders of the Sexual function in Men and Women. (9999)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Engines, Boilers, Platt Gins, Worthington Pumps, Corrugated Iron-fitted Sheds, Cotton Openers, Lathes. Apply Post Box 289, Bombay. (10068)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY. NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF 4 PER CENT. 13½ LAKHS LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR HALALKHORES & BIGARIES; DUE 1ST MAY. 1938.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS are informed that the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, have been appointed Agents of the Municipal Corporation for the repayment of the principal due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST FROM 1ST MAY, 1938, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

I. H. TAUNTON.
Municipal Commissioner.
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 28th March, 1938.
8286.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 6th Instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

M. I. ROWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 5th April 1938.
(8302)

NOTICE.

In the matter of THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
and
In the matter of THE HINDUSTAN IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company, duly convened and held at 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on the 30th March, 1938, the following Special Resolution was passed.

"Resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. N. J. Shah, Incorporated Accountant and Auditor of Messrs. Dalal & Shah be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

KESHAVDEO NEVATIA,
Chairman.
(8301)

MAHURA FLOWERS

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 85,000 maunds of mahura flowers to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, during the year 1938-39. The prescribed form of Tender, the conditions pertaining thereto and the form of agreement executed on the tender being accepted, may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, on payment of Rs. 2 for a duplicate set.

2. Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, not later than 12 noon (S.T.) on the 2nd May 1938.

(Sd.) H. F. KNIGHT,
Commissioner of Excise,
Bombay.

Bombay, 5th April, 1938.
8306.

Auction Sales

SALE of Valuable Salt Pans, situate at Aneek at Trombay under instructions from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., attorneys for the Vendors. Sale on THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1938, at 4-30 p. m. at the rooms of the auctioneers from whom full particulars may be obtained or from the above mentioned attorneys, 60, Forbes Street.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 10th April, 1938, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Hirji Mansion, Darashaw Road, opp. Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta's Bungalow, modern style teakwood furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield suites, glass-door cabinets, writing tables, glass-top teapoys, centre tables, fancy ornaments, book-cases, double and single wooden bedsteads with box mattress, three mirror dressing tables, chests of drawers, cheval glass, hanging and shelves almyrahs, carpets, glass, crockery and plated ware, low chairs, etc.

The property of a European gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view from Thursday.

BENNETT & CO.

Public Notices

Issue of Cheap Return Tickets.

With effect from 15th April, 1938, Cheap Return Tickets will be issued between the following points:—

BOMBAY V. T., BYCULLA and DADAR

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Inter Class.	3rd Class. Mail	3rd Class. Ordinary	Available for
	Rs. As	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
AMALNER	61-11	30-13	18- 4	8- 9	8- 2	12 Days.

Tckets will be issued in both directions.
No break of journey is permitted.
No refund can be claimed on these tickets.
Where there is no Inter class accommodation, tickets will be available by III class only.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(8231)

9 DAYS MORE AND IT WILL BE APRIL 15

THE DAY OF THE GALA OPENING OF BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT DRAMATIC PICTURE

Nirmala

Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR

AT
ROXY

BOMBAY TALKIES' FILM FESTIVAL
AT ROXY

To-day
JAWANI-KI-HAWA

To-morrow and Friday
JEEVAN NAIYA

Saturday and Sunday
ACHHUT KANNYA

All Starring
DEVIKA RANI

3 Shows:—5-30, 8: 10-30
Matinee—Fri. Sat. Sun. 2-45

TO-MORROW
Ladies Show, 1-30 p.m.
"KUNKU"
PRABHAT'S First Marathi Social,
Directed by: V. SHANTARAM.
"KUNKU"
whose Hindi version made a Bombay Record!
Daily: 5, 8, 11 P.M.
Friday (Ramnavami): 2 P.M.
CENTRAL CINEMA Girgaum.

The BROADWAY
Kingsway Khodadad Circle—DADAR
Time:—Daily 3 Shows 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
For 3 Days Only
From Wednesday to Friday
That Precious Thing Called
"A WOMAN'S SOUL"
Held up as a mirror to all humanity—for the inspiration of women, for the admiration of men!
IRENE DUNNE—ROBERT TAYLOR
IN
"MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION"
The farthest Milestone in Motion Pictures!
NEXT SATURDAY
"THE PRINCE and the PAUPER"

WADIA MOVIETONE
and
CHICAGO RADI Co., Ltd.,
Producers of
HARIPURA
CONGRESS TOPICAL
Receive messages of congratulations from all over India.
THE GREATEST OF ALL
CONGRESS TOPICALS
YOU MUST SEE
HARIPURA
CONGRESS TOPICAL
WITH
WADIA BROS.'
RECORD BREAKING DIAMOND THRILLER
Lutaroo Lalna
Featuring:
NADIA
THE QUEEN Among her own class
LAMINGTON
MATINEE ON
FRI—SAT—SUN AT 2 P.M.
DAILY AT
5; 7-45 & 10-45 P.M.
SUPERB TAMIL TALKIE
"AMBIKAPATHY"
Starring:
M. K. THIYAGARAJA BAGAVATHAR
M. R. SANTHANALAXMI.
PLAZA TALKIES
On FRIDAY, 8th and SUNDAY 10th at 10 A.M.

ZENANA SHOW TO-DAY, 1-30 p.m.
"MEETHA ZAHAR"
MINERVA'S MODERN MASTERPIECE
Daily, 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
MINERVA TALKIES; Lamington Road

Too Funny for Words!

SABITA DEVI
TAKES A FLING AT LIFE
in SAGAR'S Smash Comedy:
"300 DAYS AND AFTER"
4th Week
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
FRIDAY (Ramnavami): 2-30 p.m.
WEST END
TALKIES: :: LAMINGTON RD.

Screen's Maddest Man Of Ambition—
ANGAR
(Chandramohan)
IN
HUNS PICTURES' MOST AMBITIOUS FILM

with
RATNAPRABHA, ASHALATA, WINAYAK.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Friday (Ramnavami) 2-30 p.m.
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
हंस चित्र

INQUEST OVER MRS. RUTH WILSON'S DEATH

City Coroner Refuses To Show Papers To Press Reporters

A group of reporters requested the City Coroner to supply them with the papers in connection with the inquest held on the body of Mrs. Ruth T. Wilson.

On being asked for the papers connected with Mrs. Wilson's inquest the Coroner said:

"I am a Christian gentleman and I have a conscience. I have given my word of honour that nothing about the case will be published. I am not prepared to give to the reporters papers connected with the case."

He further said that the relatives of the deceased had requested him not to get the case published in the papers. Raising his voice to a high pitch he repeated. "I am a man of conscience and have regard for the feelings of other people. It is to save the relatives of the deceased from pain, that I am keeping this from you."

He then asked the reporters not to pursue the matter any further. One of the reporters however pointed out to the Coroner that, since a report of the case had already appeared in the papers, the public would be naturally curious to know the result of the inquest. "The public are not concerned with this affair" was the reply of the Coroner.

He added "I do not care what the public or the newspapers think and write. As a matter of fact, they have been crying against me since I was a Presidency Magistrate. The result of their shouting is that after my retirement, the Government have appreciated and recognised my services by appointing me as the City Coroner."

The Coroner's speech was interspersed with a large number of biblical quotations. He concluded saying: "Let the dogs bark, but the elephant will pass on."

"CONGRESS POPULAR GROUP"

Will Work For Securing Action On Congress Election Manifesto

A group by the name of Congress Popular Group" was formed at a meeting convened in the Nagpada Neighbourhod House on Monday night under the presidentship of Maulana Abdul Bari an ex-provincial secretary of the Bihar P.C.C.

The group pledges itself to upholding of democracy in the Congress and is composed entirely of Congressmen coming from various parts of India.

Maulana Abdul Bari in his opening speech, said,

"It may be asked why a separate party is being created when already so many exist. The answer is simple. We belong neither to the right nor to the left of the Congress. We believe in democracy and help any party or individual whosoever would work in that direction.

"Fortunately in this conference representatives from Andhra, Madras, Punjab, U. P. Frontier, Bihar, Gujarat and, Maharashtra are present and have taken keen interest. This is indeed encouraging.

A resolution that the party shall keep itself aloof from religious discussions, atmosphere and colour and that it shall not take interest directly or indirectly for or against any religious bias, feeling, or, faction except when the group considers it necessary and that too in taking some steps of purely political and social character was adopted at the meeting

An Executive Committee consisting of the following 17 persons was elected at the meeting:—Messrs. Abdul Bari, Varap, Sayyed Noor, M. C. Thakore, Allabux Zia, Mir Asghar Ali, D. S. Rao, A. S. Katwala, Zia Sarhady, N. M. Shah, Miss Nariman, and Messrs. K. M. Patel, Thaman Singh, Abdur Rahiman Mitha, Jamshed Siddiki, K. L. Kahan, T. J. Godiwala.

The group wishes to devote itself to problems of mass contact, unemployment, social service, labour uplift research, and rural reconstruction among several other items, which are on its programme.

ANNIVERSARY OF PRARTHANA SAMAJ

The 71st Anniversary celebrations of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj took place during the last week. There were divine as well as family services

Some public lectures on religion were also arranged.

On March 31, Mr. K. Natarajan Editor "The Indian Social Reformer" presided over a public meeting, which was addressed by Swami Gunatitanand.

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प्रभात चित्र
श्री PRABHAT

CHALLENGE!

PRABHAT'S
Past
Achievements—
CHALLENGED
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Gopal Krishna

The Prabhat Touch to Shri Krishna

Starring

SHANTA APTE,
RAM MARATHEY,
Master PARASHRAM

COMING AT
CENTRAL
CINEMA Girgaum.
ON
GOOD FRIDAY
APRIL
15TH

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Tuesday.

Bapoo Bhikoo and his six year-old grand-daughter were knocked down by a motor vehicle yesterday at Currey Road. The girl died on way to hospital; her grand-father is detained in the K. E. M. Hospital.

Inquest on the girl was adjourned for police investigations till April 12.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest of Jangi Natha (22), a labourer, who died yesterday, due to a fall from a wagon while trying to open it.

Murder Of A School Girl

A sensational story was unfolded in the City Coroner's Court to-day, at the resumed inquest on the body of a school girl named Nabirabi Guranalli (9) who was buried in a lonely place at Dharavi, was recovered by the police on March 24.

It was stated by the deceased's father that, the suspect was his neighbour and used to do odd jobs for him and the witness used to feed him for the same. His nine-year-old daughter named Nabirabi Guranalli used to attend the Municipal school at Dharavi. On March 22. the deceased and her younger brother came for their lunch in the afternoon at 1 p.m. taken their food and they went back, in the evening his son returned alone and the witness asked him where his sister was. He said, she was following him. Witness waited for her till 6-45 p.m. and then he went to look out for her at all the places she was in the habit of going. Later on the witness made a report at the Mahim police station as he could not get any trace of her, while he was looking out for the girl, he met the suspect at the junction of Dharavi Road and the lane in which he lived. The suspect questioned the witness where he was going, witness told him that he was looking for his daughter. Then the suspect told witness that he had left her near a tannery some distance from their residence.

The suspect thei offered to go in search of the girl and went in the direction of the witness' house. Subsequently the suspect met witness at Lady Jamshedji Road on his bicycle, witness stopped the suspect and asked him if he had any trace of the girl. He replied in the negative, witness again went about and having had no information about the girl. He again went to the Mahim police station and reported his failure in tracing the girl.

When witness returned home at 9 o'clock at night, people told him that the suspect had gone to Kurla in search of the girl, and he failed to return home. Therefore, witness sent some men in search of the suspect. At about 3 a.m. some of his own people brought the suspect to his place, and they said that the suspect was found sleeping near a 'Darga' at Sion, they sat down till 5-30 a.m. and again they left in search of the girl, when witness returned home at 10-30 a.m. The suspect was not at his place, after that, witness did not see him whole day. He therefore suspected that he must have kidnapped the girl, witness therefore went to the police station and told the police that his suspicions rested on the suspect, this was at 12 midnight.

SUSPECT ARRESTED.

The suspect fell down at witness' feet at Dharavi police station and said that the girl was dead.

Mr. Tailor, Deputy Inspector of Police, Mahim, also gave evidence.

The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict: "Death was caused by homicidal asphyxiation due to throttling caused by the suspect Imamuddin Fakiruddin. Therefore, he ought to be prosecuted on the charge of murder under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

Shamdasani v. Central Bank Case Adjourned

The case filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the Central Bank of India Ltd., its directors and auditors under section 133 (3) of the Indian Companies Act in connection with the balance sheet ending 30th December 1937 came up for hearing to-day before Mr I. N. Mehta. Presidency Magistrate. Third Court.

It will be remembered that Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-law, appeared before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala (then Presidency Magistrate of Third Court) and made an application for the exemption of the accused from personal attendance in Court. The exemption was granted.

Counsel also pointed out that Mr. Khandalawala was not competent to try the case as he was a shareholder of the Central Bank.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Mr. Khandalawala's successor as the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, is also a shareholder of the Central Bank. This fact was mentioned to-day by Mr. S. G. Velinker.

Mr. Shamdasani agreed it was so, but said that he would move the High Court to give the Magistrate permission to try the case.

The Magistrate observed that in view of the High Court ruling he was not competent to try the case and postponed the case to April 26, to enable Mr. Shamdasani to apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to transfer the case to some other Magistrate.

MR. R. C. MEHTA, F.S.A.A., R.A., INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANT, HAS BEEN APPOINTED AS THE CHIEF AUDITOR, BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY, FROM APRIL 1ST 1938.

B. B. & C. I. RLY UNION DEMANDS RECOGNITION

But Agent Asks Deputation To Wait For Some Time

A deputation consisting of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President, Mr. Marcel, Fernandez, Secretary and other office-bearers of the B.B. & C.I Railway Employees Union, waited on Sir Maurice Brayshay, Agent of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, who is shortly retiring, and requested him to restore the recognition of the Union which was withdrawn three years ago. Mr. Laughton, Agent-designate of the Railway Company, was also present.

Sir Maurice is understood to have emphasised the necessity of running Railway Unions on orthodox trade union lines. He is further understood to have told the deputationists that they would have to wait for some time more since Government of India were considering the desirability of standardised rules for recognition of unions which question would also be discussed at the July meeting of the Railway Board.

Deputationists told a "United Press" representative that they hoped to get back the recognition at an early date.—United Press.

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT CRITICISED

Protest Against Treatment Meted Out To Nariman

A meeting of the Travancoreans residing in Bombay was held on Sunday last when the following resolutions wefe unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Travancoreans residing in Bombay emphatically protest against the most provocative treatment extended by the Travancore Administration to Mr. K. F. Nariman who proceeded to the State to defend Mr. A. Narayana Pillai for certain alleged political offences and solemnly register its deep indignation against the use of machinery of the State Administration, in a way unworthy of any civilised government, to repress popular criticism.

"This meeting is of opinion that the ultimate responsibility for the provocative treatment meted out to Mr. Nariman as well as to the persons whom Mr. Nariman had been briefed to defend, lies with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Dewan, and so this meeting earnestly appeals to His Highness the Maharajah to seize the reigns of State in his own hands to prevent further disaffection and disorder in the State.

"This meeting also earnestly appeals to His Highness the Maharajah to introduce responsible government in the State and give a lead to other Indian States in the same way as he led them by his very wise, bold and far-sighted Temple Entry Proclamation and thus raise once again his prestige as well as the prestige of his subjects".

The General Secretary of the Tamil Nad Congress Socialist Party has wired to Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, requesting him to change the venue and date of the annual session of the Party, announced to be held at Lahore between April 10 and 12 because of the attitude of the Punjab Government towards the entry of Socialists into the Province.

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OF
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The prevailing evil of today

The pressure of life today imposes a tremendous strain on the system. Long days of hard work, hurried indigestible meals, too much entertainment and inadequate sleep—these are the handicaps to vigorous health with which most people have to contend. There is, too, the continual stress of adjustment to a difficult climate. Under such conditions, lassitude, headaches, indigestion, biliousness, depression—typical symptoms of Half-Health—all *inevitable, unless some form of effective Health Control is established.* Nature *must* have some assistance.

There is no wiser or more natural aid to vigorous health than the regular use of ENO'S "Fruit Salt". That daily glass of sparkling ENO is the pleasantest possible method of effective Health Control. Gently, yet efficiently, it eliminates stagnant waste matter, cleanses the system of dangerous toxins, purifies the blood, tones up the liver and stimulates the digestion to efficient action. ENO restores and maintains natural, buoyant health.

If you are a victim of Half-Health, take a teaspoonful of ENO's "Fruit Salt" in a glass of water first thing every morning for a week or ten days. Then note the difference.

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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Refuse imitations. Genuine "Fruit Salt" is sold only in Bottles. Our seventy years' experience proves that this is still the only satisfactory method of packing.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc|s for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc|s. for Transmission II.

TRANSMISSION I.

A.M.
11-30 Recorded programme.

P.M.
1 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Recorded programme.

TRANSMISSION II.

P.M.
5-30 Better-Half Hour. 6 Sonibai Mulgaonkar. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Records. 7-45 Durrani: 7-55 AIR String Quartet: Maru Bihag. 8 Harischandra Bali. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Hafeez Khan. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Harischandra Bali. 9-30 News. 9-45 What is Sause for Goose.....? A talk by Mrs. D. Ahmedullah. 10 Ania Darfmann. 10-10 Violin and Piano recital. 10-40 Art Players.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres. 886 kc|s.

TRANSMISSION I.

A.M.
7-0 Morning melodies. 7-55 Instrumental interlude. 8-0 Page from Hasrat. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II.

NOON.
12-0 Woman's World. 12-30 Memories and melodies. 1-0 Contrast.

TRANSMISSION III.

P.M.
6-0 Arz-i-Niaz (Supplication). 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Instrumental Trio. 8-10 Thumris. 8-30 Readings from 'Faqir ka Takia.' 8-40 Contemporaries. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mozart. 10-0 Short causerie on Great Musicians. 10-15 Coral Lamond. 10-40 Recorded programme. 10-55 Late news.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc|s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,905 kc|s.

P.M.
6 to 7: Programme as in Delhi 1. 7 Pilu and Puria. 7-30 Cocktail Time. 8 to 9-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Afzal Hussain. 10 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi 1. 10-15 Mahfil-i-Sarood. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc|s. and 49.1 m. 6,109 kc|s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

TRANSMISSION I.

P.M.
12-36 Radio Quartette; weather 1-36 Film hits. 2-6 Should we fight? Talk in Bengali by M. D. Gupta. 2-21 'Batapibhod'.

TRANSMISSION II.

P.M.
5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Biresh Ukil. 5-46 Amodini. 6-1 Nazir Husain. 6-21 Bratakatha. 7-51 The Modern Kitchen, talk in Bengali by a Doctor. 8-6 News, Weather in Bengali. 6-21 Nutu Mukherjee. 8-41 Angurbala. 9-1 News, weather. 9-21 Pianoforte recital. 9-36 Mental Health, talk by Lt.-Col. Owan Berkeley Hill. 9-51 Grand Guignol play, by Eliot Crawshay Williams.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.

P.M.
5-30 Hour with villagers. 6-30 Munawwar Sultana. 6-50 Inayat Husain. 6-55 Baharbai. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Habibullah Kabuli: Naat. 7-45 Short story in Hindustani. 8 Munawwar Sultana. 8-20 Caravan. 8-30 Baharbai. 8-50 Deen and Ummat. 8-55 Habibullah Kabuli. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Hamara Dil. 9-55 Baharbai. 10-10 European music. 10-30 Band of Highland Light Infantry.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres. 1,086 kc|s.

P.M.
6 Classical music, Gulzar Gig. 6-15 Ghulam Mohammad, Multani on dilruba. 6-20 Bhai Abdul Haq 6-40 Light music. 7 For the countryside. 7-30 Classical music. 7-50 Light music, Gulzar Gig. 8-15 Saqi, Saghar and Paimana, talk in Hindustani by M.D. Taseer. 8-30 Religious music. 8-45 Bhai Abdul Haq. 9 Sardar Husain. 9-5 Light music. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Anecdotes, talk by Bevan Petman. 10 Light music. 10-15 Bhai Abdul Haq. 10-35 Gulzar Gig.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 394 metres, 1,022 kc|s.

P.M.
6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40 Altaf Hasain. 7-45 Hasinabai of Lucknow. 7-45 Hannibal and Poison Cup, talk in Hindustani by Niaz Fatehpuri. 8 Mujaddad Mian. 8-20 Ameer Ali Alvi. 8-30 'Shair.' 9 Mujaddad Mian. 9-15 News, weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 My Experiences in Lucknow, talk by J. Jackson. 10 Tasinabai. 10-30 Altaf Husain.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc|s (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.) GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.)
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.16 Mc|s. (19.76m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.)
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc|s (25.53m.)

P.M.
7-25 Opening. 7-30 Henry Irving. 8 B B C Empire Orchestra. 8-45 Your Choice. 9-30 News. 9-50 Violincello Recital. 10-10 World Affairs, talk by M. Wickham Steed.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic programmes. GSO 15.18 Mc|s (19.76m) GSC 9.58 Mc|s (31.32m.) GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m.) GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m.)

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From 8th April

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It's more than chilling!

It's more than romantic!

Republic's greatest serial of 25 parts in 2 instalments—1st Instalment—

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TALKIES Sandhurst Road.

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8th FRIDAY
SULOCHANA
In a new role that eminently suits her

A native prince spends huge amounts on frivolities The peasants are maltreated. An editor puts up a bold and eventually wins.

IMPERIAL'S
Pictures of Paramount Interest
THE
'New Searchlight'
Director—HOMI MASTER
Featuring
D. Billimoria, Gulam Mahomed, Jamshedji, Zilloo, Laxmi, Sayed Ahmed, Gulam Rasul.

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The biggest danger in fevers is the poisons which destroy nerve and muscle tissues. That's why you feel shaky and exhausted.

To get new strength you must re-build these wasted tissues, but your stomach is so weak you can't digest ordinary foods.

Doctors, throughout India, have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when other foods nauseate. What's more, Horlicks immediately stops this wasting away of your tissues and gives your whole body new strength. Convalescence is shortened.

In an amazingly short time you feel full of vigour and vitality.

Buy Horlicks to-day.

Available everywhere.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

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A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers Rs 500 rewarded if proved fallible Price Rs 2

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Aga Khan Hockey

Umpire Hibbert Wins Match For Customs

Unlucky Day For Bombay City: Ernst's Plucky Display In City Goal

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 5

Seeing Umpiring in Bombay hockey is something like seeing the state of affairs in "no man's land". This is what critics and spectators in general remarked, after Tuesday's match between the Bombay Customs and the Bombay City F. C. The former qualified for the next round by 4 goals to 2 but they have to thank L. Hibbert, one of the Umpires, who, it will not be too much to say, won the match for the Customs in so far as he gave them the lead—ordering a penalty-bully, for reasons known to himself, at a stage when the Bombay City had levelled the score for the second time.

It is hoped that the authorities concerned will take some steps to put an end to this sort of things, failing which it would be very unfair to the teams and more so to the outstation sides

The Bombay City players deserve all the praise for the gallant display they gave against a most formidable combination.

BRILLIANT STICKWORK

Coming to the individual players the first place must be given to Otto Ernst, the City custodian. Otto kept his post admirably and it was difficult to count the number of brave and excellent saves he brought off. Brakstone was a stumbling block in the way of the Customs' forwards, while the City attack did all that could be desired, D'Cunha being the most prominent man. The way D'Cunha made his outside-right run giving him excellent through passes and combined with Gaitely. City's centre-forward, one could easily spot him as one of Bombay's best at the inside-right position.

Pinto, Custom's inside-left was responsible for all the four goals scored by his side. Three out of these four goals were the result of brilliant stickwork. The winning goal, which blocked the fate of the Bombay City was scored off a penalty-bully.

Abreu Custom's right-back, once again, resorted to tactics that did not please the crowd. This sort of thing is certainly not worthy of an old and well-known Customs' player.

THE GAME

Pinto broke through and Brackstone cleared was how the game started. The same player gave Customs the lead in the fifth minute converting a penalty-corner. A similar incident, at the other end, saw Brackstone sounding the boards. The goal was disallowed the sturdy City back pulled up for sticks.

The City players, who continued pressing succeeded in levelling the score soon after when Almeida, their inside-left, made no mistake following a combined movement. Digne put Sweeney in possession of the ball, the Customs' speedy right-wing running down his flank, centred for Feroze Khan but the last-named failed to beat Otto Ernst in the City goal.

UP AND DOWN

Up and down play was the order for the next couple of minutes and it was Pinto, again, who put Customs ahead in the 23rd minute breaking through in his usual characteristic style. Before the lemon-time whistle was sounded Sweeney had made another likely opening for Feroze but the latter failed to draw home the advantage.

OTTO SHINES

The second half saw Otto at his best. Leading by 2 goals to 1 the Customs were pressing hard again but time and again their forwards found their better in the City goalkeeper. Sweeney picked up the ball running, off a through pass by Husnain and cutting through the City backs, he took a hot shot but it was Ernst, who robbed him of a good opportunity that Sweeney had nicely taken.

Midway through this half D'Cunha earned the honour of putting the Bombay City on terms when he beat Lynn from a near range.

The score being 2 goals all, both teams now fought hard for the all-important goal but full time found the rival defences holding their own.

EXTRA-TIME

A penalty-bully awarded to the Customs in the extra-time gave them the victory, Pinto converting it to advantage. Pinto raised the Customs' margin of victory to 4 goals to 2, scoring his fourth goal of the match a little before the close.

THE RESULT

CUSTOMS	4 goals
BOMBAY CITY	2 goals

THE TEAMS

CUSTOMS: Lynn; Abreu and Husnain; Digne, Brewin and Salim, Sweeney, Afzal, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Jagat Singh.

BOMBAY CITY: Otto Ernst; Brackstone Rodrigues; Gidney, D'Souza and O'Connor; Pereira, D'Cunha, Gaitely, Almeida and D'Penha.

UMPIRES: L. Hibbert and Mackenzie.

To-day's Game

BANGALORE INDIANS vs. G. I. P. at 5-30 p.m.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LIMITED

The First Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Air Services of India, Limited was held on Thursday the 24th March, '38 at the Registered Office of the Company, Third Floor, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay presided over by Mr. R. E. M. Patel one of the Directors of the Company.

The Chairman dwelt on the activities of the Company during the last year, i.e., upto the end of September 37 as well as on its bright future in2years to come. He hoped that with the new planes that will very soon be put into regular service along with the existing ones, the Company will, soon make a rapid progress thus showing marked improvement in their business with better satisfactory results for future years.

Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Directors' Report, the appointment of Auditors for the ensuing year 1937/38 were all put to vote and carried unanimously.

According to the requirements of the New Company's Act all the first Directors of the Company, viz., Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh, Col. Raj Kumar Shree Pratapsinhji, Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, Mr. R. E. M. Patel, Mr. B. K. Desai, and Mr. Jamnadas Meghji retired and all of them with the exception of Mr. B. K. Desai who did not offer himself for re-election were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Mr. B. K. Desai, who was one of the Directors of the Company who had originally offered himself for re-election withdrew as on his being appointed to a Government post, viz., Court Receiver and Official Liquidator of the High Court of Bombay he could not act as a Director in a public Company. In his place the name of Mr. Laljee Gokaldas, Advocate, was proposed and he was elected unanimously.

Shortly thereafter an Extraordinary General meeting of the same Company was held to consider certain amendments which were proposed to be incorporated in the Articles of Association of the Company in order that they may conform to the New Companies Act. Mr. R. E. M. Patel was unanimously elected Chairman of this Meeting also and the amendments were duly proposed and duly seconded They were all carried unanimously.

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

Party For London Trade Conference To Pass Through Bombay

BOMBAY, April 5.

Members of the Australian Ministerial Delegation to the London Trade Conference will have a busy time, when they pass through Bombay on Friday.

The Leader of the Delegation is the Minister for Commerce and Deputy Prime Minister, Sir Earl Page. He is accompanied by the Attorney-General, Mr. R. G. Menzies, K.C., and by the Minister for Customs, Mr. T. W. White, D.F.C., V.D., The Secretary to the Delegation is Mr. J. G. B. Castieu. Including advisers for the principal Australian industries, the party will number 20.

Seven senior officials are travelling to London via America to complete the preliminaries of the proposed trade treaty between Australia and the United States to save the time of the main conference.

The party will arrive in Bombay on the "Strathmore" at 3 p.m. on Friday and will at once go into Conference with shipping representatives. The Ministers will later call upon the Premier, the Hon Mr. B. G. Kher, and at 5-15 p.m. will attend a reception at the Taj Mahal Hotel, arranged by the Australian National Travel Association to enable them to meet leading citizens.

The Ministers with their wives will be the guests of H.E. Sir Roger Lumley, at Government House on Friday night.—A.P.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who has come here on reasons of health, was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the local Congress workers. He is expected to stay at Ketl for about three months.

Lahore Hockey Team In City

Will Retain Aga Khan Cup, Says Manager

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Holders of the Aga Khan Cup arrived in Bombay this morning by the Peshawar Express.

Interviewed by a representative of the Bombay "Sentinel", Mr. S. Tyalchand, manager of the Team, said: "We come back to Bombay with the Aga Khan Cup certainly in the hope of taking it back to Lahore, as I feel sure that my team is stronger than what it was last year."

Continuing, Mr. Tyalchand said: "We have this year the services of two all-India players, namely—Rajinder Singh and A. V. Cabb, and four Punjabi Provincial "Blues"—P. N. Bhatia, G. L. Bali, the Captain of the team, and A Latis and Joginder, the well-known North-Western Railway players."

Concluding, Mr. Tyalchand said: "I am sure my team will give of its best as it has always done in the past".

17-Year-Old Youth Acquitted Of Murder

Mahmad Idris Sheikh Yakub, aged 17, was acquitted by Mr. Justice B.J. Wadia at the High Court Sessions on the jury finding him not guilty of the murder of one Abdul Satar.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. A. J. Poonavala.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict in favour of the accused.

Alleged Bullies Bailed Out

Ganpat Rawji, Shankar Suryaji and Baburao Mahadev, alleged bullies of the South Gokhale Rd. locality, were rounded up by the De Lisle Road Police yesterday and to-day respectively.

It was stated that another 'wanted' person, one Vithal, is still at large.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 (cash Rs. 40) by Mr. M. A.F. Coelho, at the Dadar Police Court.

Jamiat Singh Chandan Singh, motor driver of car No. 7096-T, was arrested in connection with an accident that occurred on Jam-e-Jamshed Road yesterday. A boy was knocked down and is at present lying in a serious condition in K. E. M. Hospital.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail at the Dadar Police Court.

India's Most Developed Man"

AWARD OF BANERJEE MEMORIAL GOLD BELT

(From A Correspondent)

GARPAR ROAD, April 5.

Competitors wishing to compete in this competition are requested to send the undersinged two untouched full body photographs with muscles relaxed in two different poses and correct measurements of the following:

Neck, (Normal) Upper Arm, (Normal) and (Expanded) Fore Arm, (Normal) and (Expanded) Chest, (Normal) and (Expanded) Waist, Thigh and Calf.

The competition will be decided on proper proportions and body beauty by most efficient judges, the names of whom will be announced later. The competition is open to amateurs only and retouched photographs will be summarily rejected. Entry is free and closes on 25th inst.

In case of keen competition the judges may request some of the competitors to appear in person in which case travelling expenses will be paid to such competitors.

L. M. Roy, F.R.E.S. (London) Organiser, Garpar Athletic Club, 96/1, Garpar Road, Calcutta.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER CONCESSIONS 1938.

FARE AND A QUARTER—For 1st, 2nd, and Inter Classes and
FARE AND A HALF—For 3rd Class
for DOUBLE JOURNEY.

YOU WILL SAVE 2 ANNAS IN 1st, 2nd & INTER CLASSES and 4 ANNAS IN 3rd CLASS IN EACH RUPEE.

OBTAINABLE FROM 6th APRIL to 18th APRIL
(both days inclusive).

Return journey to be completed within the midnight of 2nd May, 1938.

SELECT ONE OF THESE PLACES FOR A PERFECT HOLIDAY.
PURI—WALTAIR—GOPALPUR
Sea side health resorts all at their best now.

RANCHI—for motoring and shooting.
GHATSILA—for quiet rest
or
VISIT THE FAMOUS TEMPLES IN SOUTH INDIA:
TANJORE, MADURA, TRICHINOPOLY, RAMESHWARAM.

Basis of Fares over B. N. Ry.

Class.	Minimum distance for charge.		Basis of return fares.	
1st and 2nd	101	miles	1¼ single journey	fares.
Inter (by Mail trains)	201	„	1¼ do	do
do (by express or ordinary trains)	101	„	1¼ do	do
3rd (by Mail trains)	201	„	1¼ do	do
do (by Express or Ordinary trains)	154	„	1¼ do	do

CONCESSION FOR MOTOR CARS.
SINGLE FARE FOR RETURN JOURNEY
FROM ANY STATION TO ANY STATION OVER B. N. Ry.
(At Owner's Risk and where motor ramps are available)

FOR HOLDERS OF 1st & 2nd CLASS EASTER CONCESSION TICKETS.
Full particulars from Station Masters, or Publicity Officer, Calcutta.

A Home Once Basking in the Sunshine of Peace and Smiles turned into ruins haunted by fears and suspicion

AND

DURGA KHOTE

Is the Mistress of this Home

In

SOUNGADI

(THE COMPANIONS)

Heart splitting drama in Marathi produced by:

Nataraj Films

Supported by:

* Mubarak
* Nayampally
* Salvi
* Vimla

From

Friday, 8th April

Majestic Cinema

1st show 2-30. P.M.

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.
(Established in 1913)

1. Absolute Security and Sound Investment for Policy-holders.
2. Up-to-date and attractive schemes to suit all pockets.

It pays to represent this growing concern. Excellent agency contracts.

3. Prompt Settlement of claims.
4. 2½% rebate on yearly premiums.
5. Sound & economic management.

For particulars please apply to:—
DALAI & Co. *Secretaries*
East & West Building, Apollo St., BOMBAY.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Ar. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7-40	17-45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-00	20-50
Madras Express	10-10	15-00
Poona Mail	10-25	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-15	18-50
Nagpur Express	13-50	21-35
Poona East (Pass.)	17-00	11-50
Poona Express	19-24	8-05
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Ar. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Pass.	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-35
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon.)	21-30 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9-15 (Mon.)	15-50 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18-05
Ahmedabad Pass.	14-00	22-25
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Pass.	20-33	9-25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Ar. H. M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8-40

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 6, 1994
Muslim: Safar 4, 1357
Parsi: Avan 3, 1307
Hightide: 3-20 16-30
Lowtide: 9-28 22-33
Sunrise: 6h 29m
Sunset: 6h 54m
National Week Begins: Observance all over city.
Bombay Legislative Assembly, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, April 7.

S S Strathnavar with mails from London of the 24th March due at 4 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Friday, April 8.

Ramnavmi: Bank Holiday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the students, who are on a strike for tifications Column.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The scheduled 'planes left this morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar.

APANG SEVASHRAM UJJAIN.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior has been donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 to Apang Sevashram of Ujjain.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

In connection with Sree Rama Navami Utsavam, there will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam by Brahma Sree Pattam Venkatarama Bhagavathar to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Public Kirtan by Sadhu Shri Laldasji in Gujrati to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Birva Mangal-Surdas," at the swimming bath of Seth Vagji Premji, Irla Road, Vile Parle-West.

DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Divine Life Society Rikhikesh (Himalayas) will take place on the 15th April 1938, in the premises of "Ananda Kutir," Rikhikesh, Dt. Dehra Dun.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A question and answer meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain.

FLAG HOISTING IN F WARD.

National Flag satutation at Wadala near Vithal Mandir at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.), President of the Committee, will hoist the Flag.

CHINA FUND

The Bombay Students' Union have been so far able to collect Rs. 123 for the China Fund. The amount has been remitted to the Office Secretary, the All-India Congress Committee.

BYCULLA FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee, flag salutation will be held at the Committee's office to-day (Wednesday) at 8 a.m. Mr. Acharekar will hoist the flag.

INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd., will hold its annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch, at Contractor Building, 41 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate at 6 p.m. today (Wednesday).

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY.

The study-circle of the Social Workers' Society will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Adult Education Association Office 6, Ravelin Street Fort. Mrs. How-Martyn will speak on "Prostitution and Social Workers."

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The total attendance at Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of March 1938, was 7,598; out of which 3,634 were males, 2,676 were females and 1,288 were children; 219 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 292 during 26 working-days of the month.

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Also the
GRAND NATIONAL
—All the thrills of the Race!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Night Key" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wise Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
EROS—"The Frog" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Drummond's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lularoo Lalna" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Garib-ki-Tope" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Man in Possession", Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

VERSOVA T. C. COMMITTEE

The following members have been elected as office-bearers on the Versova Taluka Congress Committee.

Mr. Jagannath Laxman Patil (President), Namdeo Narayan Vesawekar and Rajabali Mahomed Rajan, Jt. Secretaries; Gopinath Krishnaji Kaskar (Treasurer) and Malaya Sarma (Member).

A. I. BARAI MAHASABHA

The 14th annual gathering of the All-India Barai Mahasabha will be held at Choubeypore (Railway Station under B. B. and C. I. Rly.), District Cawnpore, on the 16th and 17th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Ram Charitra Prasad Chaurasia. All are cordially invited.

ALL-INDIA 27TH VAIDYA SAMMELAN NAGPUR

The All-India 27th Vaidya Sammelan will be held on 15, 16, 17, and 18th April 1938 definitely.

Beside the Adhyapak and Pharmacy Sammelan one more Parisad, named "Pathya Parisad", will be held under the chairmanship of Vaidya Bhusan Purushottam Sakha Rao Sastri Hirlekar to consider the present system of imparting Ayurvedic education.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAIGAON.

To-day (Wednesday) a public meeting will be held at 8 p.m. (S.T.) on the open maidan behind Naigaon B. D. D. Cement Chawl No. 19 when Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) will preside and Messrs. S. B. Mahadeshwar S. S. Mirajkar, S. G. Patkar, V .B. Karnik and others will speak.

AKKALKOT SWAMI JAYANTI.

Shri Sawmi Jayanti Maha Utsav organised by the Akkalkot Nivasi Shri Swami Samartha Maha Mandal was celebrated at the Kshatriya Duyati Nivas Bungalow from 31st March to 3rd April, 1938, between 6 a.m. and 12 midnight, when large number of devotees of Shri Swami were present.

DOMBIVLI YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

(From A Correspondent.)

The opening ceremony of the Dombivli Young Men's Association's "Rao Saheb Govind Karson Library" was performed on Sunday last by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mohiuddin, District Deputy Collector, Thana.

Mr. Pyarelal of Kansa and Kabashet and Chhotubhai of Kalyan declared themselves well-wishers of the Library by paying Rs. 100 each.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Straits Settlements and all Mails for Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 and 4 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 7th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Strathallan' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 7th instant.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, a public meeting of students will be held to condemn the repressive policy adopted by the Punjab Government and the authorities of the D. A. V. College, Lahore towards the students, who are on a strike for the last six months for the redress of their grievances, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall near Prarthna Samaj, Sandhurst Road.

WILL YOU DISAPPOINT THEM?

The Secretary, A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch, writes:—

India is a vast country. She lives in her seven lakhs of villages.

Her teeming millions have for the greater part of the year no work to do, no food to eat, and no clothes to wear.

They cannot all come to the cities and knock at your door for help.

They ask for no charity. They want no money.

They only ask for a little work and sympathy.

We bring their productions to you. Will you disappoint them?

Buy their production—Khadi.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION

Candidates For Panchmahal District

At its meeting held at Godhra on Sunday the Gujarat Local Board Congress Selection Committee has selected the following 29 candidates to stand for District Local Board for Panchmahal for the 29 non-Mohamedan general seats after discussion with the District Committee and the candidates:

HALOL TALUQA 5 Seats (4 general plus 1 Reserve for Backward tribes.)

Pannalal Mankilal Parekh; Bhaijibhai Dankediya Jibhai; Bhagwandas Jaswantlal Dixit; Nanabhoy Gabhabhai; Kaloobhai Radhiya.

JHALOR TALUQA 4 Seats (2 General and plus 2 Reserve for Backward tribes).

Chaganlal Chunilal Majumdar; Gajbhai Westabhai; Ambalal Purshotam Vyas; Bhaijibhoy Dhuljibhai.

DOHAD TALUQA 6 Seats (4 General and 2 Reserve for Backward tribes).

Laxmidas M. Shrikant; Jethalal Chunilal Desai; Babrbhai Gallabhai; Pandurang Govind Vaniker; Punamchand Omkarbhai; Heerabhai Coowerjee.

GODHRA TALUQA 10 Seats (8 General plus 1 Reserve for Harijan and plus 1 Reserve for women.)

Wamanrao Sitaram Muccadum; Bhailal Bhai Tulsidas Patel; Bhuriben Manikial Shah; Ratansi Thakoor; Punjabhai Motibhai; Bapoo bhai Manabhai; Ratilal Dwarkadas Desai; Nathabhai Ramabhai Mankar; Bhathibhai Bhaijibhai; Someshawar Hargovind Patakh.

KALOL TALUQA 4 Seats (4 General).

Marootisingh Thakor; Javerbhai Shunkerbhai; Ramjibhai Nagarbhai; Himmatlal Garvaddas Gupta.

Bombay Rashtrabhasha Pracharak Mandal

Mr. V. S. Sheth, Secretary, Rashtra Bhasha Pracharak Mandal, Bombay, writes:—

A meeting of the Hindi Pracharaks, convened by Mr. Gundurao, the Secretary, Hindi Pracharak Mandal, was held in the Gokhale Education High School on Sunday last, under the presidency of Mr. Dhirajlal Bhat to consider and adopt the constitution drafted by the Constitution Committee.

The constitution was read for the first time and then it was taken up clause by clause.

The first rule was as regards the name of the Mandal, viz., "Hindi Pracharak Mandal". An amendment was moved and seconded to the effect that the name should be "Rashtrabhasha Pracharak Mandal". Speeches for and against the amendment were made. Subsequently the amendment was put to vote and when it was found that there were 26 votes, i.e., an overwhelming majority for the amendment, Mr Gundurao, the convenor, raised an objection whether all those present were Pracharaks or not.

Mr. Joshi, the Assistant Secretary of the Hindi Pracharak Sabha had pointed out to Mr. Gundurao, before the amendment was put to vote that it must be ascertained first whether all those present were Pracharaks or not.

Mr. Gundurao requested the President to dissolve the meeting. The President and the Secretary, without assigning any reasons for the dissolution of the assembly, left the Chamber.

When Mr. Gundurao and his party left, there were 26 Pracharaks who recorded under the presidentship of Mr. Surendranath Jain a strong protest at the behaviour of Mr. Dhirajlal, and the unauthorised behaviour of Mr. Gundurao.

The constitution of the Rashtrabhasha Pracharak Mandal was adopted and thereafter the members dispersed.

AN APPEAL FOR USE OF KHADI

Khadi Sales Dept, Nagji Ganpat Building, (Panch Bldg.,) Near P. O., Matunga, writes:—

Gandhiji says:—"Khaddar is the one thing that can bring a ray of sunshine in the dark and dilapidated dungeons of our half-starved peasantry."

This is to inform the Khaddlovers and the general public of Matunga that at the instance of the All-India Spinners' Association (Wardha Production Centre), I am opening a Khadi Sales Depot., in Matunga from to-day (starting with the National Week) at the above address. The very large Khadi sales effected by me through your wide support last time, leads me to hope that a Khadi Sales Depot., in this locality will prove a success towards which I appeal to the public again to extend their support and sympathy.

The goods will be sold at the Wardha Production Centre prices; and the Khadi Sales Depot. will be opened between 7 am. to 10 a.m. on all days.

NATIONAL WEEK IN CITY

To-day's Programme

Flag salutation at Congress House. Mr. Mavlanker to perform the ceremony at 8 a.m.

'A' Ward Office: Flag salutation at 8 a.m. Mr. M. Y. Nurie to perform the ceremony.

Public Meeting at Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. M. Munshi to preside.

MANDVI:—Flag salutation by Mrs. Hansa Mehta at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in Karak Bazar near Congress Committee's Office.

Selling of tri-colour flags.

(WEDNESDAY)

8-0 a.m. (S.T.): Flag salutation in the open compound of the Congress House. Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, Speaker of the Assembly, to perform the ceremony.

6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public Meeting at Chowpatty. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, to preside.

Speakers: Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for P.W.D., Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mrs. Lilavati, Munshi, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, Mr. G. H. Deshpande and others.

Button-flag selling throughout the day by lady volunteers in streets and localities of the City.

To-day's Programme In Suburbs

ANDHERI: 7-30 a.m. Khadi Hawking at Versova Road by members of Khadi Mandir.

7-0 p.m. public lecture by Lala Mangalesh on Khudai Khidmatgars at Patil's Chawl, Jogeshwari.

PARLE Khadar Mandir: Continuous spinning from 7-0 a.m. to 7 p.m. at Havevala Bungalow, Sarojini Road.

Khadi Exhibition will be opened at Shantiniketan, Juhu Road, at 8 a.m.

Khadi hawking from 8-0 a.m. Congress workers from Parle and Andher; will participate.

VILE PARLE: A Prabhat Pheri and Cyclists' Procession will start from Gandhi Chowk (Smt. Gokalibai High School compound) at 7-15 a.m. and will reach Chhavani Building at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

At Chhavani at 8-0 a.m. National flag salutation ceremony will be performed and prominent Congressmen will address the gathering.

Bombay National Guards

The President of Bombay National Guards writes:

The General Body of the Bombay National Guards at a special meeting on last Sunday has decided to celebrate the National Week by enrolling members for the Indian National Congress.

Following gentlemen have been appointed Ward Officers under whom the various batches are requested to work:

A Ward—Mr. D. B. Putran.
B Ward—Mr. Mali.
C Ward—Mr. Dharia.
D Ward—Prof Trivedi H. J. and Mr. Modak V. R.
F Ward—Mr. Shah B. M.
G Ward—Mr. N. B. Rao.

Members of the Guards residing in the respective Wards are requested to see the Ward Officers to receive instructions.

KURLA ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOL

A deputation of Kurla Education Board waited on the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher on March 31, regarding the A. V. School.

In the interview the following was agreed to:—

That the Municipal A. V. School should be handed over to the G. E. Institute, Dadar.

That the G. E. Institute was to maintain the exisiting rates of fees and was not to effect any increase in the same.

That the drastic cuts in salaries of the staff were to be materially revised.

That the Educational Board was to supervise the working of the school as the vital question of the efficiency of the education of boys and girls was concerned.

That the school to be handed over when demanded by the municipality after the restoration.

The deputationalist also made it quite clear before the Hon. Minister that they had no grudge or any bad feeling against the Institute.

ONE THOUSAND WORKERS ON STRIKE

(From A Correspondent)

Billimora. By Mail.

The long prevailing discontent among the workers has broken out in the form of a strike, since 30th March. The Strike Committee is conducting the strike meetings and demonstrations are held all over the city every day.

New workers from Bombay and Ahmedabad were brought out. They have refused to work till the demands of the strikers are considered.

The workers have forwarded the following demands to the mill authorities.

Restoration of the 10 per cent cut and 5 per cent increase.

The mill should work for 10 hours and not 12 hours as it is working at present.

Recognition of the Union.

No victimisation.

Jalianwala Baug Incident's Anniversary To-day

CALL TO CITIZENS TO OBSERVE NATIONAL WEEK AND STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement in regard the observance of the National Week:—

To-day (Wednesday) the Indian Nation will observe the 19th anniversary of that great national event which is popularly known as the "Jalianwala Baug Incident." For the last 19 years in succession we have been observing the National Week which begins on the 6th of April and ends on the 13th. This is an annual reminder to us of the great national stirring that was created in the country as a consequence of the "Jalianwala Baug Incident."

For all these years we have been using this occasion for strengthening the Congress activities and especially for implementing the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress. We have not the slightest doubt that the citizens of Bombay will as usual rise to the occasion and observe the Week in a manner befitting the national tradition of this great City.

B. P. C. C. PROGRAMME

The B. P. C. C. has organised a very elaborate programme for the successful observance of the National Week. Besides this, every District Congress Committee and other national bodies will be having their own programme. We are very glad to announce that the labour organisations in the city have promised us their active co-operation and support in all the items of our programme. Above all, this week is made use of for enrolling as many members of the Congress as we possibly can. We have to appeal to the citizens of Bombay to lose no time in getting themselves enrolled as members of the Congress. The offices of the Ward Committees and also the office of the B. P. C. C. will be kept open for longer hours during the days of this week to facilitate enrolment. We are sure thousands of citizens will get themselves enrolled before the week is out.

SALE OF FLAG BUTTONS

As usual the B.P.C.C. will sell the national flag-buttons tomorrow, the first day of the National Week. Batches of Congress volunteers including ladies will move in the streets and localities with tri-colour buttons and collection boxes. It is expected that the response of the citizens of this collection will be generous and substantial.

"PRITI BHOJAN"

Congress is pledged to the removal of the scourge of untouchability in this country as speedily as we can. There will be several functions where Harijans and caste Hindus will mingle freely and increase mutual contact. With the object in view, the B. P. C. C. has arranged a function called "Priti Bhojan" on Sunday, the 10th April at 11 a.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House. Any one can take part in this function. Harijans will be invited by the B. P. C. C. to join the function. Others desiring to take part in this function shall have to pay one rupee each. The tickets of the dinner will be had at the Congress House.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOVES

Another important activity which has assumed serious proportion during the last several days is the boycott of foreign clove in support of our brethren in Zanzibar against whom an unjust decree has been passed by the Government there. The Congress is pledged to this boycott and it is the duty of every one of us to see that the boycott is effectively implemented. We have kept Sunday, the 10th of April as "Clove Boycott Day". On this day all Ward Congress Committees and many other volunteers will move in different localities and popularise the boycott of foreign clove. Wherever the stock of clove is detected it will have to be sealed under a Congress seal. If only every consumer of clove refuses to use that article as a matter of duty, we are sure the boycott movement will become strong and we shall achieve our object. We hope the citizens will respond in no uncertain manner, to this call of the Congress as well.

8 a. m. (S. T.):—Flag-Salutation in the open compound of the Congress House. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to perform the ceremony.

6-30 p. m. (S. T.):—Public Meeting at Chaupatty. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, to preside.

SPEAKERS:

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for P.W.D., Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, Mr. G. H. Deshpande and others.

Button-flag selling throughout the day.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

The wheel tax brings a considerable revenue to suburban municipalities, Bandra, Vile Parle and Kurla are deriving quite a large amount from such taxes. In the Bandra area, I understand, the Suburban Police Department have co-operated with the Municipality to prevent evasion of payment by granting no licence unless the Municipal wheel tax is fully paid.

Juhu being smallest Municipality in the suburbs, no wheel tax had ever been charged, but with its development it is now proposed to impose such a tax covered by Section 59 (b) (ii) of the District Municipal Act, 1901.

This tax, it will be recalled, was first discussed at the Municipal meeting of December, 20, 1937, through a letter of Mr. Alban Gomes by the recommendation of the Development Committee.

The tax is to be imposed on all vehicles, animals, boats etc. All rules concerning these taxes are now open for inspection at the Municipal office at Juhu.

The Board further gives a notice to all inhabitants of the Municipal District to go through these rules, and if any objections are felt on the proposed tax, a written objection must be sent within one month from April 5.

BANDRA EASTER DANCE

One of the most attractive social functions of the Suburbs is the Bandra Fete Annual Fancy Dress Open-air Dance held annually on Easter Sunday at the Municipal School ground and which is usually attended by more than 1000 people, including an unusual number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

Valuable prizes will be given for Fancy Dress, lucky tickets, Spot Dance, Fancy Cap Dance, Competition Dances etc.

The programme which is varied and interesting will include Fancy Dress Parade, Cabarets and Pipers with several attractions.

Three large gaily decorated Shamianas, a magnificent stage for 2 Bands facing the two Dancing Courts, lavish decoration, brilliant and fancy illuminations, a fairy garden and the spacious promenade transform the place into a veritable Fairy-land and make dancing most enjoyable.

Three Bands will be in attendance Ken Mac's, Midnight Merry Makers and a Pipe Band.

WIDEN SUBURBAN ROADS

Talking about wheel tax reminds me that the growth of traffic in the suburbs now makes it necessary to widen suburban roads.

Suburban roads, when first built, were not planned for heavy traffic, for it was never expected that the suburbs would ever grow into such popularity as it now boasts.

In the Bandra area, there are many roads that must be widened if accidents are not be recorded.

Chimbai, Chapel Road, Bazaar Road, D'Monte Street, Waroda Road and the Chuim Road must some how be widened, for these roads with the growing of the traffic are proving to be mere lanes and many accidents have been miraculously prevented.

The Municipality must acquire the land necessary under Section 119 of the Act, for if anything can be done it must be done right now, before most of the old buildings on these roads are re-built.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The Hon Secretary B. P. M. L. writes:—

All those who desire to attend the All-India Muslim League Special Session at Calcutta, on 17, 18 and 19th instant as delegates from Bombay Province may kindly send in their names to me by 12th April at the latest.

C. C. SHAH FOR BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Chandravadan C. Shah, M.A., B.T., LL.B., an active life member of Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat offers himself as a candidate for one of the two Bombay University seats left vacant on account of the retirement of two Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay, representing the Registered Graduates. One of them is not seeking re-election. An election will be held in July for filling up the two vacancies.

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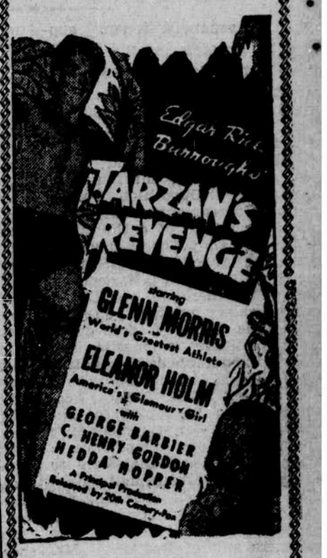

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1938

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

The report of the Women's Education Committee, recently appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education, deserves to be seriously considered by all who are interested in women's education. Poor as has been the educational progress of boys in India all these years of British rule, that of girls is deplorably poorer. Let us consider a few figures for girls' primary education, those for secondary and higher education being nearly negligible. While 12 per cent. of the total population, or of the male or female population may be accepted as being the maximum number of children between the ages 6 and 11 available for education, the figures, says the Committee, show that only 16.5 per cent. of the girls who should be in school are actually attending, as compared with 50.3 per cent. of boys. That is not all. Most of the girls at school stagnate in the lowest classes. If only 16 girls out of 100 of school going age are at school, barely three of these reach literacy, the rest being withdrawn from school prematurely for various reasons and soon lapsing into utter illiteracy, if at all they came anywhere near it.

Increasing Demand

Though women's education is in such a depressing position in this country, its importance is supreme and incalculable in the general progress of any people. In some respects its need is far greater than that of men's education. In educating a boy you educate but one individual but in educating a girl you educate the future mother and, through her, her children. This is being more and more recognised in India and, as the latest report on Education in India points out, "customs and prejudices which were for long detrimental to the advancement of female education are now fast disappearing." Such has been in recent years the demand for girls' education that owing to an insufficient number of schools for girls, there were in 1935-36 more girls in boys' schools in provinces like Madras, Burma, Assam, U.P., Bihar and Orissa than in girls' schools. And for several years past the pace of increase in the number of girls under instruction has been greater in many provinces than that in the number of boys. This growing demand for women's education has impressed all educationists and public workers and in many places sincere attempts are being made to remove the glaring disparity between the education of girls and that of boys by giving special support to the former. The Women's Education Committee definitely recommends that "until the relative positions are more even all further schemes for expanding boys' primary education should proceed "pari passu" with similar schemes for increase in the girls' primary education and that girls' primary education should have a prior claim on public funds where provision for both cannot be found."

The Biggest Problem

The lee-way that has got to be made up in respect of girls' education is no small task. Not the least difficulty is that of ensuring a large supply of women teachers. Even for boys' primary schools women teachers are highly desirable. They are indispensable for girls schools. And most of them need to be trained as otherwise the present enormous wastage in the education of girls will persist for years. Now, to bring girls' education to the level of boys' in primary grade, the extra number of teachers required throughout India has been calculated to be about 150,000. But the actual number of trained women teachers turned out in 1935 was barely 2,500. In this connection it should also be remembered that to ensure the supply of thousands of trained women teachers, extra provision should also be made for the secondary education of lakhs of girls, as otherwise good trained teachers with adequate general education will not be available. And the secondary education of extra lakhs of girls needs the training of thousands of trained teachers for them with more or less University education. All this means enormous expenditure. How to find the necessary funds for education in general is certainly the biggest problem for every Education Minister.

Deliberate Humbug

The propagandist report supplied by Reuter's of the Foreign Policy debate in the British Parliament—which, we are not surprised to note, gives only the British Premier's speech—ends thus: "The fighting qualities of Mr. Chamberlain's speech and arguments, with which he fought to answer the Opposition points aroused Government's supporters to a high pitch of enthusiasm." British foreign policy to-day constitutes an ignominious retreat before the advance of Nazism and Fascism. If, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain shows fighting qualities against the critics of those qualities his attitude emphasises still further the reprehensible nature of his policy. And no comment is necessary on those who were aroused "to a high pitch of enthusiasm" by Mr. Chamberlain's bullying of his own compatriots in defence of craven subjection to Nazi and Fascist blackmail.

The speech itself does not deserve any detailed notice—inspite of the enthusiasm of Government's supporters and of Reuter's. Mr. Chamberlain declared that an offensive and defensive alliance between France, Russia and Britain was not collective security and that it would divide Europe into two camps. "Collective Security" means essentially the idea of international defence against aggression jointly by as many nations as possible. If Mr. Chamberlain implies that "Collective Security" means, as a fundamental condition, participation in it of all nations then he is humbugging the world. As to the division of Europe into two camps, it is already there, effected by Italy and Germany and the charge against the British Premier is that he is deliberately helping to convert Europe into one vast Berlin-Rome axis camp. The British Premier, however, did make one really noteworthy, indeed, wonderful statement. He declared that "the policy of the Government had won the general approval not only of the whole country but practically of the whole world, with the possible exception of Russia." This is a claim the blatant untruth of which does honour to Mr. Chamberlain's effrontery. By the way, the reference to the possible exception throws a good deal of light on the dark recesses of the British Premier's true mentality.

National Week

The National Week, which commences to-day, is by now a familiar annual fixture. In a way it marks the beginning, in India on a nation-wide scale of the policy of resisting injustice with non-violence. When that unique weapon was first used, many jeered at it. Now millions recognise that in some mysterious manner it has been miraculously successful. The very persons, who once jeered at it, now use it in one form or other. The vast and growing experience of its use has made it abundantly clear that non-violent resistance has succeeded to the extent it was truly non-violent, and that it has failed to the extent it was disguised violence. This year's National Week probably finds Gandhiji, who has made it memorable, brooding over the ways of making his movement truly and wholly non-violent. It no longer seems a dream to hope that his movement of spiritualised politics will lead to the freedom of India and promote the peace of the world.

BRITISH POLICY AND FRANCE

Significance Of French Attitude And Reaction

(BY: "OBSERVATEUR").

Neville Chamberlain's latest statement is typical of the 'City' that he represents in such a pronounced manner in direct contrast to the mental and tactical resiliency of his predecessor and the Opposition has to thank itself for its lack of appreciation of the situation and the half-hearted and confused manner that characterises its behaviour. Instead of fulfilling the hope that under the stress of the Government's new policy, the Labour Party would act energetically, consolidate its position, evolve a strong and coherent leadership and even build up a 'popular front' analogous to the French, it appears almost to play in the hands of the Government. Lord Arnold's resignation of membership of the Party earlier signalised this unsatisfactory state of affairs: and Chamberlain's spectacular arrogance and his sense of confidence, shock tactics apart, are eloquent of Labour's lack of realistic outlook.

French Policy.

As regards the Premier's statement that his Government's policy meets with universal approval with the exception of Soviet Russia, it is totally incorrect. Hardly a month has passed since the French Chamber of Deputies, during its important foreign affairs debate, endorsed by 439 votes to 2, what is known as the Chautemps-Reynaud policy. This policy, although it is primarily concerned with the Central European situation is in direct opposition to the British objective emerging out of the Chamberlain statement. France is, of course, prepared to collaborate with Great Britain in the Anglo-Italian talks in so far as any bargain that might be negotiated strengthens French position in Central Europe. At the same time, France adheres to a policy of resistance to aggression, allegiance to the League's principles, and fulfilment of Central European commitments and the terms of the Franco-Soviet Pact. Since this decision had been taken Germany has attacked and attached Austria with, as would appear, British consent and undertaking not to interfere and also of course not to support French interference. France, to that extent, has compromised her position and Chamberlain's England has scored a success in disentangling her doomed ally from Austrian commitments for what they were worth. But the real test comes if and when Czechoslovakia is attacked.

Behind Maginot Line?

M. Delbos has clearly defined the French policy the logic of which even M. Flandin, who beat a clean retreat in the Chamber, has to accept. France has declared her determination, in clear and unambiguous terms, to resist German aggression and expansionism because for her it is a question of life and death; and England has not succeeded, it will have to be admitted, in isolating her so completely as to make her depend entirely on British pleasure in order to be able to strike at the enemy who attacks her directly or indirectly. In the meantime, the Spanish situation is getting quite desperate and it is highly doubtful if French patience could be tried further when the dreaded encirclement will already have advanced requiring France to guard and strengthen her Pyranean frontier, when all available military and strategical resources will have to be carefully economised and organised for effective action.

"Islam In Danger"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It pained me much to read in the Press the cry of "Islam is in danger," being raised by some ignorant and foolish Muslims of Sind. If followers of Islam show such nonsensical fears, I think that they do not even deserve any sympathy.

They should have better known that Islam has never been in danger and never shall it be; and that it is their own weakness and fault in understanding and acting upto the religious principles properly. Let them understand that their weakness endangers their own lives and nothing can endanger Islam.

A few true Muslims with a sound Islamic knowledge put into practice are worth more than nordes of such "name-sake" Muslims.

They should read the history of ancient Muslims who often in small numbers had subdued the swelling ranks of mighty and savage races.

And, above all, they should follow the example of the last of the prophets, (may peace of God be on him), who stood one against all. But his faith and his teachings of Islam, which he received at intervals as revelations, won him many followers.

I warn those Muslims not to raise such foolish cry again; they should think well before uttering anything concerning their religion.

Lastly, I beg of those Muslims who claim themselves to be the leaders of Musalmans, to enlighten such people with the teachings of Islam.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM YOUTH.

Mahim.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Britain And "The Rape Of Austria"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, March 25 (By Air Mail).

Events are moving so fast these days that the State of Austria, whose future was still a matter of speculation when I wrote to you last, has now been wiped off the map. Cables from London since then must have informed your readers of the major facts in connection with Dr. Schuschnigg's fall and the establishment of the Greater Germany. Since then, so far as Austria is concerned, there has been proceeding a thorough Nazification of the country. Hitler's brief visit to Vienna has been represented by most sections of the Imperialistic Press as the triumphant entry into Austria of a leader and a hero for whom the entire population was waiting with open arms.

Austrians' Reaction

Reading between the lines, however, it is plain that this unanimous and joyous welcome accorded to the invader is largely an invention of propagandists. It is true that Austria was not a 100 per cent. foreign country in relation to Germany as Germany and Italy are, for example. Nevertheless, the Nazi party in Austria was always small and there was a very large body of Austrian opinion—apart altogether from working class Socialist and democratic forces—which were very strongly anti-Nazi. Schuschnigg himself may be regarded as the type of the reactionary Austrian, who was nevertheless sufficiently strongly attached to his country to feel that absorption into the third Reich was undesirable in the interest of Austria, and in addition to all these forces opposed to Hitler there were, of course, the Jews of whom he is the mortal enemy. It is impossible, therefore, to believe the reports that have been put about that Hitler was welcomed into Austria by the masses of the people as a deliverer come to save from any kind of misfortune. In fact, the lie to this story is given in the extraordinary military force that Hitler has brought into the country in order to maintain order. Obviously, if the whole country or any considerable section of it wanted Hitler to be their dictator there would have been no need whatever for the services of hundreds of aeroplanes and several divisions of the German Army.

Journalists Imprisoned!

What makes it perfectly plain that all these stories about Austria's eagerness to be swallowed up by Hitler are untrue is the fact that on the day he arrived in Vienna and was to address the populace in the biggest public square of the city all foreign journalists present in Vienna were by a strange "accident" put out of action. What happened was as follows: Early in the day the journalists representing the foreign Press, were ordered by the Nazis to go to the Austrian Chancellery in order to obtain permits for carrying on their work in Austria under the new regime. The Pressmen naturally obeyed the summons and went to the chancellery imagining that they would not be detained there for any length of time and would get back in time to witness Hitler's entry into Vienna and to watch the kind of reception that the Austrian people gave him. Their plans were frustrated through a curious incident. Once they had entered the Chancellery building and were ushered into the presence of an official, they received their permits, no doubt, but immediately they were informed that they would not be allowed to leave the building until further orders. When some of them attempted to go away, they were challenged by a sentry, who told them that he had strict orders to fire on any one who tried to leave. Only a fellow journalist can appreciate the impatience and fury of these correspondents at being prevented from reporting to their newspapers such an important incident as was being enacted that day in Vienna. The strange part of the whole affair is that while these correspondents were virtually imprisoned for the time being, telegrams and messages from Vienna kept arriving at the different foreign capitals. And in these telegrams the arrival of the Fuehrer and the rousing welcome extended to him by the Viennese people was described in the most glowing terms. Stranger still it is to think that although Hitler did not finally reach Vienna until about five o'clock in the afternoon these messages giving such amazing accounts of the reception being accorded to him kept pouring into Fleet-street from the early afternoon. Who can say now that whatever their faults may be the Nazis are not good at the business of propaganda.

Pre-arranged Invasion

Another aspect of what has been called even by the London "Times," a pro-Hitler paper, as "the rape of Austria" is one that has not been given any prominence except in the Liberal press of this country. And this is the fact that preparations for the military conquest of Austria had been completed a considerable time before it actually took place. The official Nazi explanation of the incident is that Schuschnigg had failed to keep his agreement with Hitler and that his action was so popular in the country that it threatened to lead to a civil war. Whereupon, according to Hitler's version, Schuschnigg was obliged to resign under the pressure of a rapidly developing domestic situation and that after his resignation the new Austrian Government under Dr. Seyss-Inquart sent an urgent appeal to the Fuehrer to send some forces to Vienna to assist the Austrian Government in dealing with the disorders that had broken up. The German version thus completely suppresses the fact that immediately preceding Schuschnigg's resignation he had been bombarded with a succession of more and more drastic ultimatums from Berlin. That these ultimatums were actually sent can hardly be doubted since even Mr. Chamberlain refused to accept Hitler's assertion to the contrary.

It is emphasised by military experts that it would have been impossible for any Government in the world to mobilise such large forces as Hitler was able to within less than forty-eight hours for the march into Austria unless very careful preparations had been

(Continued on page 11 Col 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TRAGEDY OF DEMORALISATION

The Austrian Catholic Bishops declared their allegiance to Herr Hitler and called upon their flock to vote "Yes" in the forthcoming plebiscite. The Vatican radio station formally repudiated the Austrian Bishop's move and their advice. Whereupon Herr Hitler was not amused. He indeed took a more or less serious view of this repudiation. And Berlin hinted at, if not actually threatened, trouble. Now the Holy See has repudiated its own repudiation, the official organ of the Vatican declaring the broadcast to have been "purely a private expression of opinion, neither official nor semi-official nor inspired." All this would be amusing did it not emphasise the tragedy of the whole European situation. The Austrian Bishops were pronouncedly anti-Nazi before the Anschluss. The Catholic world and the Holy See are quite aware of Nazi antagonism to Catholicism. Yet they have submitted almost in panic to Nazism. Why? Because the phenomenal success of Nazi Fascist bullying and blackmail has spread utter demoralisation in Europe.

A NEAT RETORT.

It was a neat answer that M. Litvinoff gave to the Japanese Ambassador's protest, when he told the latter that "the Soviet was equally entitled with other nations to act in free China where according to the Japanese no war existed." But the protest and the attempted bullying in the name of international law shows the extent of hardihood to which Japan itself an open international outlaw can go. It would be surprising for a country to criticise another while, as M. Litvinoff reminded M. Shigemitsui, the latter had much more to answer for to the former. But Japan is part of the Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis and capable of anything.

DISGRACEFUL.

The rejection by the Council of State of Mr. Kalikar's resolution on National Defence is a disgrace alike to the Government that opposed it and the House that threw it out. The resolution recommended Government "to take steps to appoint a committee of official and non-official military experts to examine the military organisation of India from a national point of view and to recommend ways and means to form a national army from all classes and provinces in India." In any free country such a reminder to the Government of their plain duty would have been superfluous and the army could not possibly have been other than national. But the Government of India objected to the very principle of the resolution, namely, the formation of a national army recruited from all classes. Other countries including Britain are striving hard to strengthen their own national defence. But the Government of India strive to make India depend more and more on Britain for her defence. Such a situation ought not to be tolerated.

OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE.

An official of the Orissa Service, subordinate to the Ministry, has been appointed acting Governor of the Province. This is a most objectionable appointment on principle and must be immediately cancelled. For, as the Congress Working Committee points out, it is difficult for Ministers "to act as Ministers under those who have been their subordinates and who might have fallen into disfavour with them." The Committee suggests the adoption of a convention of appointing Chief Justices as Acting Governors. If executive experience is deemed essential senior members, Indian or British, of the Viceroy's Executive Council may well be chosen for the purpose.

URBAN WAGES.

Mr. G. D. Birla, while accepting the Bombay Labour Inquiry Committee's recommendations on wages and the general principle of "a decent living wage," gives a warning against raising the urban wages too high. Unduly high wages, he says, will inevitably lead to the larger use of labour-saving machinery and to the unemployment of many. We have thus "to choose between higher wages with less employment and moderate wages with large employment." "High," "low," and "moderate" are relative terms and cannot be strictly defined. Moreover Mr. Birla does not make allowance for the familiar experience of higher wages leading to more efficient labour and less cost of production. Finally, industrial peace is a blessing worth striving for even at some cost, and Labour will never countenance a proposal that will act as a boomerang.

A COURAGEOUS ADDRESS.

The presidential address delivered by Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, Deputy Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly, at the second session of the Thana District Women's Conference rightly stressed the need of a Nationalist approach to all our political and social problems. Religious and communal organisations do more harm than good when they encroach beyond their legitimate field and their total abolition, which was suggested by Mrs. Kale, though it may appear too sweeping to some, will bring the day of national unity nearer. The same courageous outlook marked the advocacy of birth control by Mrs. Kale, while her endorsement of the Wardha scheme of education will be welcomed by its sponsors. She appealed to her sisters to take more interest in imparting education to the masses and also to take their due share in the political advancement of the nation. As Mrs. Kale observed, Mahatmaji's programme provides as much scope to woman as to man for national service.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"It is always being said that criticism is not allowed in Germany. We have no objection to criticism, but it must be criticism from the superior to the inferior."

—Dr. Goebbels.

* * *

The Secretary of State, we are now told, is aware of Indian National Liberal Federation resolution of non-acceptance of the Federal Scheme.

Any question that may inevitably occur to you in regard to his earlier answer on the subject will be a wilful derogation of the honour and honesty of British Imperial statesmanship.

* * *

But the expression of the Liberal opinion did not, it was added on the Secretary of State's behalf, call for any action on his part.

None at all. Britons never do any wrong, and never apologise—except to Hitlers and Mussolinis.

* * *

The question to the Secretary of State referred, we note, to the N.-W. F. P. Assembly resolution also. But Lord Stanley did not say anything at all about it.

Nor do we need say anything at all.

* * *

Speaking on the proposed separation of Karnatak, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi strongly opposed the "dismemberment" of Bombay and warned the House not to be "guilty of deliberately creating a deficit province."

We wonder these same thoughts did not occur to Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi and his fellow-Muslim "leaders" on the separation of Sind.

* * *

Doctor Ambedkar too, we notice, made a thunderingly eloquent speech. "I want all people" he declared, "to be Indians first, Indians last and nothing else".

Hear, hear. But evidently patriotism doesn't begin at home.

* * *

The learned Doctor paid a tribute to the British for "two things which would stand as monuments of their administration in India long after they left India."

Was it out of sheer modesty that he omitted to mention a third, a more monumental monument?

Or perhaps he is pessimistic as to its lasting qualities.

* * *

GAS MASK FOR ALL

Defence Preparation In Britain

—Headlines.

Against the Right Honourable Neville Chamberlain's speeches?

No such luck.

* * *

Mr. Chamberlain claimed that his foreign policy "had won the general approval, not only of the whole country but also practically of the whole world."

And he was accusing the Opposition of "wilful and transparent hypocrisy."

* * *

By the way, he said ".....the whole world with the possible exception of Russia".

So that's that, you know.

* * *

The Labour proposal of an Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance, said Mr. Chamberlain, "would divide Europe into two camps, and so far from making a contribution to peace, would inevitably plunge Britain into a war."

Mr. Chamberlain is, therefore, helping to convert Europe into one International Fascist camp which would inevitably save Britain from being plunged into a war—by a realistic surrender to Fascism.

* * *

The Premier declared that Government had no intention of changing its policy regarding non-intervention in Spain.

Naturally, naturally. Especially now when any change would be such a despicable betrayal of Italy and Germany.

* * *

Yes, lest we forget, let us heartily congratulate Reuter's on the splendid service that the agency is doing to the British Empire.

They also serve, in these days of realism, who suppress the opposition views.

* * *

"Coroner Quotes Bible", says a headline.

Amen!

* * *

The father had gone away, and left his only son in charge of the shop. "Are you the head of the firm?" asked a man with a sample case, entering the establishment.

"No sir", remarked the young man, with great urbanity. "I'm only the heir of the head."

Abattoir Of Charred Humanity

Sequel To Japanese Smashing Of Chinese Resistance

20,000 CHINESE KILLED IN FIERCE BATTLE: JAPAN LOSES ONE LAKH OF TROOPS

SHANGHAI, April 4.

CHINA'S GRIM DEFENCE OF THE GRAND CANAL, RUNNING 30 MILES NORTH OF HSUCHOW AND JAPAN'S NEXT BIG OBJECTIVE, WAS SMASHED IN TWO PLACES, ACCORDING TO A JAPANESE OFFICIAL CLAIM, AFTER 16 DAYS FIERCEST FIGHTING SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES. JAPANESE COLUMNS ARE REPORTED AGAIN TO BE RUSHING SOUTHWARD BEYOND THE CANAL TO HSUCHOW.

It is claimed that they have crossed the canal at Taierchwang also in South Hanchwang. The two towns, once flourishing centres are now only shambles of charred humanity and smouldering debris when the Japanese completed the occupation.

The Japanese declare that the Chinese left over 20,000 dead in the two towns. The Chinese do not admit that the Japanese crossed the Grand Canal but usually reliable foreign sources in close touch with operations confirm the Japanese claim.

According to Chinese estimate Japanese losses during the past 16 days has totalled over 100,000.

It is reliably estimated that there are still a quarter million Chinese in north of the Canal locked almost inextricably in a sort of crazy patchwork inside Japanese lines. The Japanese Generals declare that the present fighting is the fiercest hitherto encountered in China.—Reuter.

Japanese Protest Against Soviet

Sequel To Capture Of Alleged Soviet Plane: Litvinov's Withering Reply

MOSCOW, April 5.

The Japanese Ambassador Mr. Shigemitsu called on M. Litvinov and protested against the alleged intervention of Soviet planes in China.

M. Litvinov rejected the protest.

Mr. Shigemitsu alleged that during the recent fighting in China Japanese troops brought down a Soviet plane, the pilot of which when taken prisoner by the Japanese admitted to have been in Soviet service. Mr. Shigemitsui said that this regrettable fact imposed particular responsibility on the Soviet.

M. Litvinov denied all knowledge of the pilot and pointed out that the Soviet was equally entitled with other nations to act in free China where according to the Japanese no war existed. The viewpoint of the Soviet in regard to the sale of armaments to China fully conformed with the universally accepted standards of international law and armaments have been supplied to Japan as well as to China from a number of countries. He added that the Japanese protest was very strange in view of the fact that the Japanese were detaining a Soviet mail plane and several ships and have failed to make complete payment of the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TO FRENCH INDIANS

Governor Unveils War Memorial At Pondicherry

PONDICHERRY, April 3.

M. Crocicchia, Governor of French India, unveiled to-day the War Memorial erected in memory of French Indian citizens, who sacrificed their lives in the great war.

The memorial consists of two pairs of pearl-white cement-concrete pillars, bearing the inscription "To the memory of ex-soldiers of French India" and is erected on the beach facing the Bay of Bengal. On one side, there is a beautiful pictorial representation of the landing of Dupleix in India and on the other, there is an inspiring bronze statue of a soldier resting on his bayonet.

There was a large gathering on the occasion including the acting British Consul-General for French India.—A. P.

Labour Censure Motion Lost

(Continued from Page 1)

Europe and in turning men's minds to constructive diplomacy. On Government side, they conceived it to be the duty of statesmanship to try to break through suspicion and to get back to the first principles of the League by trying to settle international disputes and differences by reason and peaceful negotiation. It was because of that, that they started conversations with Germany which had been so rudely interrupted by events in Austria. It was because of that, that they started conversations with the Italian Government which were proceeding somewhat more satisfactorily.

With regard to Spain, they had never pretended that non-intervention had been complete success but it had succeeded in localising the conflict.

The Baroda Gujerati Literary Association, under the presidentship of Prof. A. K. Trivedi, passed condolence resolutions on the sad demises of Messrs Keshavlal Dhruva, Dahayabhai Derasari and Prof. Chunibhai Patel.

LIGHTNING FATALITIES

Nine Killed In South Canara Village

MANGALORE, April 5.

Information has been received here from Nileshwar in Kasargode Taluka of the tragic death of nine persons, who were struck by lightning.

Eighteen others have been seriously injured as a result of the stroke.—United Press.

Holy See Repudiates Broadcast

VATICAN CITY, April 4.

The Holy See has now definitely repudiated the broadcast on April 1.

The "Observatore Romano" states: "It is purely a private expression of opinion, neither official or semi-official nor inspired."—Reuter's Special.

"BOYCOTT BRIGADE" ON DUTY AT ALEXANDRA DOCKS

It is four days, since 100 bales of cloves have been lying locked up in a godown at Lakda Bunder (Green Gate of the Alexandra Docks) with no merchant to take delivery of them.

Over 700 bales, it is reliably learnt, were again landed on the wharf on Tuesday, when merchants who had come to take charge of them were confronted by the Congress workers who successfully dissuaded them from taking delivery of the same.

With the opening of the National Week, boycott of clove would be stiffened and spectacular picketing, it is gathered, would begin at the wharf by lady volunteers, school children and Congress workers.

It is expected that as many as 500 bales of clove would be taken from s.s. 'Kenya'. They might be unloaded on Wednesday (to-day).

Early on Tuesday, Congress workers went about the streets at Mandvi, centre of clove dealers, announcing by means of tomtoms about their intention to stand guard against merchants trying to take charge of the stranded cloves in the docks. When some of the agents of the merchants in whose names bales were dispatched showed their disinclination, and to some extent a tendency to resent the picketing of the Congress workers, the latter, it is learnt refused to budge. A few hours later, a batch of Police constables appeared on the scene and stood by. Picketing for some time went peacefully and the merchants and their agents disappeared towards the evening.

On their way to the Congress House, Congress workers got down at Mandvi to seek the help of [illegible] children in the picketing work at the Docks, the next morning.

A call will be sent, it is learnt to Kalbadevi residents also on Wednesday morning, to enrol more volunteers for picketing work.

Extensive arrangements were being made on Tuesday night to enlist workers to join the body of the "Boycott Brigade" at the Alexandra Docks on Wednesday. Picketing will commence at 7-0 a.m. at Alexandra Dock, this morning.

BIHTA INQUIRY DISCLOSURES

Railway Authorities Worried: Task For Viceroy's Cabinet

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Three days in succession the Viceroy's Executive Council has been in session arousing considerable lobby interest.

It is understood on reliable authority on Saturday the Viceroy's Cabinet devoted itself to the consideration of the report by Justice Thom into the Bihta train disaster. It gathered, Justice Thom's report is worrying the Railway authorities since it makes sensational disclosures and appears to have held all available evidence has not been placed before the inquiry. It is said Justice Thom's findings about "shunting by engine" and its speed are reported to be not complimentary to railway efficiency. It is considered doubtful, if the full report will be published or only conclusions with Government's observations thereon.

On Sunday the Viceroy's Council as stated in an earlier message listened to Sir Mohd. Zafrullah with regard to the Indo-British negotiations and yesterday the Council had been summoned, it is said, to witness the swearing in ceremony of the new Home Member Mr. R. M. Maxwell.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 5.—Two fire engines had to battle with serious flames last night for about an hour in order to extinguish fire at Raja Dhanrajgir's palace called Gyan Bagh. A portion of the building its wooden staircase and a lot of ornamental furniture were burnt to ashes.

GAS MASKS FOR ALL

Defence Preparation In Britain

LONDON, April 4.

The population of the whole of Great Britain will be supplied with gas masks in an emergency within eight hours under a comprehensive Home Office scheme, the details of which are being sent to local authorities all over the country.

Every house is to be visited by an air raid warden and gasmasks are to be tried by everyone to discover the number and sizes required. A special type respirator for infants has been designed and for babies in arms there will be a protective device to keep out all poison gas.—Reuter.

45 THOUSAND TON BATTLESHIP FOR U.S.A.

Senate Naval Committee Asked To Authorise Construction

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Admiral Leahy urged the Senate Naval Committee to authorise the navy to construct 45 thousand ton battleship under the terms of the new Expansion Bill according to the Chairman, Mr. Walsh, testifying in a private hearing.

Admiral Leahy said that the United States could not withstand the combined attack of the three Fascist powers. He added that the favoured 35 thousand ton battleships but the navy should be free to watch developments elsewhere.

Admiral Leahy denied the existence of any agreement between United States and Britain for pooling facilities.—Reuter.

Anglo-Italian Agreement

Britain To Secure League Recognition Of Conquest Of Abyssinia

ROME, April 5.

The Anglo-Italian conversations will be reviewed when Earl Perth meets Count Ciano at 6 p.m.

Rigid silence is maintained by Italian officials, but it is certain that the agreement will reaffirm the Gentleman's Agreement of January 1937, whereby both the sides undertook to respect the "status quo" in the Mediterranean. Both will also reaffirm the other's rights in the Mediterranean and Italy will disclaim any design against the integrity of Spain, Balearics and Spanish colonics. The right of passage for all countries through the Mediterranean will be affirmed as also the rights of ships of all nations to use the Suez Canal in time of peace and war.

There is also a general belief that an agreement will be reached for the creation of a machinery for the delimination of boundaries between Abyssinia and Anglo-Egyptian, Sudan and Kenya. Britain undertaking to prevent gun-running across the frontiers and Italy undertaking not to impede the flow of the Nile waters.

The spheres of influence in the Red Sea and Arabia will be defined and both sides will abstain from propaganda. The interests of Italy will be respected in the future settlement of Palestine. An attempt will be made to restrict future fortifications in the Mediterranean zone and some Italian white troops in Libya will be withdrawn.

The signature of the agreement is expected in Easter, whereafter, it is expected Britain will approach the League to secure the recognition of Italy's conquest of Abyssinia.—Reuter.

END OF LONG DRAWN-OUT STRIKE

Settlement In Rajnandgaon Mills Dispute

RAJNANDGAON, April 5.

The Rajnandgaon mill dispute has been amicably settled by the intervention of the Raja Saheb of the State and Mr. Hinde, Political Agent, and the strike has been called off.

The management has agreed to appoint a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act to redress the grievances of the workers which gave rise to the dispute.

The Board will consist of one independent Chairman, one representative of the management and one of the workers. Mr. R. S. Ruikar will represent the workers on the Board.

NO VICTIMISATION.

The management has agreed to reinstate all dismissed workers, assuring that there will be no victimisation. The Mill will start work from April 8 and the workers have been given time to resume work, till April 22.

At a meeting of workers held last evening Mr. Ruikar explained the terms of compromise and said that the workers' success was unique. He advised them to accept the terms and resume work on April 8, when the Mill will start work.

Mr. Ruikar thanked the Raja Saheb and Mr. Hinde for the sympathy shown to the workers.

The workers unanimously accepted the terms of compromise.

The strike which was declared, following a dispute over the question of workers' wages and an alleged assault on a woman worker, continued for four and a half months and 3,000 workers were involved.—United Press.

Pant's Appeal To Harijan Demonstrators

LUCKNOW, April 4.

While the U. P. Assembly was discussing to-day the Muslim League members resolution demanding that immediate effect be given to the resolution of the Muslim Educational Conference, 1934, about 2,000 people belonging to the Depressed Classes, staged a demonstration before the Assembly Chamber shouting anti-Ministry slogans.

When the Premier Pant appeared before them, eleven demands on behalf of the Adi-Hindu Depressed Classes' Conference were presented to him.

Replying Pt. Pant warned them against being misled by so-called leaders and exhorted them to have faith in the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi who were their true well-wishers.—United Press.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Lt.-Colonel B. Cuff and Officers of the 1st Bn. the 22nd Cheshire Regiment on Wednesday.

EXAMINATION HALL RAIDED

D. A. College Strikers Hold Demonstrations

LAHORE, April 5.

The strike by the students of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College continues to-day.

The picketers resumed their picketing at 7-0 a.m. and continued it till 8-30 a.m., when they went to the D. A. V. College and picketed all the approaches to that College, preventing a large number of students from sitting for their annual examination, which is being held now.

It is reported that not more than 50 students, out of about 300 could sit for the examination.

EXAMINATION HALL RAIDED

The picketers continued their campaign till 1 p.m. when the time fixed for the examination was over. They not only picketed the College gates but also the residence of the Principal and Prof. Diwan Chand Sharma of the College. They shouted all sorts of slogans and, it is reported, also raided the Examination Hall.

Thereafter, the picketers, numbering about 100 came out of the main gate of the College and went to the office of the Managing Committee of the College and made demonstrations before proceeding to the Ayurvedic College once more and resuming picketing there again.

While picketing the Ayurvedic College gates this morning, they did not allow even the out-door patients to enter the Pharmacy.

The picketing continued till the evening but till 6 p.m. no arrests have been effected.

In view of these developments, the Dayanand Ayurvedic College authorities are considering the question of postponing the annual examination to a later date.—United Press.

PICKETING BEFORE EXAMINATION HALL

LAHORE, April 5.

The picketing at the Dayanand Ayurvedic College was withdrawn this morning and was commenced at Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College where the examinations of the first and third year students of the college were to be held.

Barring a few students, who had entered the college before the picketing was started to student was allowed to get in. Most of the staff of the college also remained outside the college as they were not allowed by the strikers to go in.

The Principal of the college in an interview with the Associated Press said that the strikers rushed in the college rooms where the students were being examin-

Tata Iron And Steel Co. To Maintain Clinic

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, (By Mail.)

Mr. J. J. Ghandy, General Manager, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, laid the foundation stone of the Maternity and Child-Welfare Clinic here on 28th March. Mr. Thadany, Deputy Commissioner of Chaibassa was also present in the function.

Working Committee Proceedings

(Continued from Page 1)

for 15 minutes after the Committee meeting.

INCONCLUSIVE TALKS.

It is understood that the Central Provinces question was discussed at the meeting but no conclusion was arrived at.

The Working Committee will meet for a short sitting to-morrow morning at 8-30.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, member of the Working Committee from Andhra, left for Madras to-night by the Madras Mail.—United Press

FACILITIES FOR MAHATMA

Hijli Prisoners To Be Brought To Calcutta

The Associated Press understands that Mahatma Gandhi is not going to Hijli to interview the State prisoners, but the State prisoners are being brought to Calcutta to facilitate Gandhiji interviewing them. They are expected to arrive here in a couple of days.

If Gandhiji interviews them, he would have another meeting with Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Minister and thereafter his future programme will be settled. If he is able to settle the question of State prisoners, then he would take up the question of the remaining 368 political prisoners.—A. P.

Race To Mediterranean

Gen. Franco's Legionaries Despite Resistance May Yet Be Winners

SARAGOSSA, April 5.

Gen. Franco's Legionaries advancing on Tortosa are encountering stronger resistance than General Aranda's troops, who are advancing from Morella, but may yet win the race to the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile Nationalist columns North-East of Lerida continue to advance on a wide front.

It is officially stated that 18,312 Republican prisoners were captured in three weeks beginning 9/3 and 7,554 corpses were buried.

STORMY DEBATE ON FINANCE BILL

French Premier's Plea For Raising Additional Loan For Rearmament

PARIS: April 5.

"A great nation cannot live like a shopkeeper, tossing and turning in his bed at night, wondering how he will meet his bills," said M. Blum in a two-hour speech in the Chamber of Deputies in the course of a stormy debate on the Finance Bill, whereby M. Blum plans to raise an additional 61,000,000 sterling a year for rearmament.

M. Blum added that 500 million sterling of frightened money was either hidden at home or had been sent abroad. "WE CANNOT BORROW ABROAD; WE CANNOT RENEW OUR FOREIGN LOANS; WE WISH TO AVOID WAR; WE MUST LIVE; WE MUST PAY; WE MUST ENDURE. NORMAL SOURCES ARE INSUFFICIENT; WE MUST BORROW AND ALSO TAKE OTHER MEASURES TO GATHER MONEY."

It is expected that the division will not be reached till 3-00 a.m. to-morrow.—Reuter.

FATE OF FRENCH GOVT.

Senate Out To Overthrow It?

PARIS, April 5.

The overthrow of the Government by the Senate in Thursday or Friday is predicted in a number of Paris papers, this morning.

The Right Wing "Epogue" declares that the Bill constituted a definite programme of revolutionary action in the economic and monetary sphere, which very far exceeds the objectives of the Popular Front.—Reuter.

BLUM'S FINANCE BILL

Chamber May Pass But Senate Most Likely To Reject

PARIS, April 4.

The Radical Social group has approved M. Blum's Finance Bill by 28 votes to 22 with about 25 abstentions.

The latest view is that the Bill will be passed by the Chamber but there is not the least hope of the Senate's approval.—Reuter

TO COUNTERACT GERMAN MOVE

French Foreign Minister Confers With Ambassadors

PARIS, April 5.

The Foreign Minister conferred with the French ambassadors summoned from Russia, Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Rumania and discussed with them the Central European situation and measures to strengthen the French influence in Eastern Europe in view of the possibility of a further German move.—Reuter's Special.

French Finance Bill

PARIS, April 5.

It is learned from the lobbies that Government spokesmen estimated the yield of the capital levy, which may be paid in one to ten years will average twelve million sterling per annum for ten years. With other measures under the Bill, new resources available will make a net total of about 61 million sterling per annum. The meeting of the Finance Commission of the Chamber approved of the Bill by 25 votes to 18 with one abstention.—Reuter.

TORTOSA FALLS

GIBRALTAR, April 5.

Broadcasting from Seville Radio Station Sgr. Delano announced that Tortosa has been captured.—Reuter.

REBELS ADVANCE 14 MILES

SARAGOSSA, April 5.

The rebels have advanced fourteen miles and captured Morella from where they will have access to the sea at the junction of the provinces of Tarragona and Castellon. The rebels are also nearing Tortosa.—Reuter

SPANISH GOVT. MOVING TO GERONA

Franco's Victory Will Be Victory And Peace Of Grave!

ST. JEANDELUZ, April 4.

Eight thousand prisoners were taken at Lerida according to a Saragossa radio message. Republican militiamen numbering 366 who had escaped to Luchon have gone into rebel territory via Hendaye.

A French businessman from Barcelona declared that the population had endured such privations that the prospect of General Franco's victory leaves them practically indifferent.

It is rumoured that the Republican Government is about to move from Barcelona to Gerona, 40 miles from the Frontier.

Twenty-four children and 11 nurses were killed and nine nurses wounded when a public assistance hospital marked with a Red Cross was hit by a bomb in Saturday's Republican air raid on Toledo, states General Franco's Press Bureau.—Reuter.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS

Question In Bombay Assembly

The travelling allowances drawn by the members of the Interim Ministry were the subject of short notice questions in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Tuesday.

Replying to Mr. Waman Mukadam, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister stated that the Ministers of the Interim Ministry travelled during their official tours either by first class or in saloon. The amounts of travelling allowances drawn by the Interim Ministers during the period between 1st April and 18th July 1937 were Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Rs. 3,844-6, Sir Dhanjishah Cooper Rs. 1,663-2 and Sir Siddappa Kambli Rs. 3,175-10.

Replying to further question, the Prime Minister stated that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta visited the scarcity area of Panch Mahals in April, 1937. He left Bombay on the 22nd and left Godhra for Bombay on 24th night. The amount of travelling allowance for this was Rs. 881-4.

Between April 1, 1936 and 31st March, 1937, Sir Dhanjishah Cooper received Rs. 7,722-12-6 and Sir Siddappa Kambli Rs. 5,748-13, as member of the Executive Council and Minister respectively.

The total amounts of travelling allowances drawn by each one of the present Ministers during the period from 19th July, 1937, and 28th February, 1938, were as follows:-

	Rs. as.
The Prime Minister	975 7
The Finance Minister	389 8
Home Minister	1,429 15
Minister for Health	110 10
Revenue Minister	722 12
Works Minister	2,123 15
Minister for Local Self-Govt.	825 14

To a supplementary question the Prime Minister said that even now they were allowed first class.

The All-India Sugar Mills Workers' Conference will be held under the presidentship of Mr. M. N. Roy at Gorakhpur on April 30 and May 1.

Separate Province For Karnatak

(Continued from Page 1)

tak were reconstituted a separate Province, he had no doubt that Bijapur would regain its former reputation as the "Granary of the Deccan."

PROSPERITY OF THE PROVINCE

As regards revenue, he wanted to tell Dr. Ambedkar that there was another province, the North-Western Frontier Province, which had still less revenue. With the development of various industrial and agricultural resources, there would be progressive increase in the revenues. Besides there were mines with rich deposits of various ores. There were gold mines in Dharwar. What more did they want. They had in Karnatak the biggest forest in India. He would recall the glory of Karnatak of the Forgotten Empire which reached such great heights. Historians had recorded that the progress of Karnatak in those days was due to its rich and fertile soil and it was because of this that it had attracted invaders in the past. Separated Karnatak would not be inferior in its prosperity.

He would ask the members in the House not to stand in the way of progress, but to allow the Karnatak to work out its own salvation. (Cheers).

DON'T PARADE HANDICAPS.

Mr. Narayanrao Joshi referred to the several countries in the West, which had a smaller population than a separated Karnatak Province would have, and yet they carried on administration very well. In India itself there were the States of Gwalior, Baroda and Mysore, whose revenues were not much more than three crores. Why could not Karnatak make both ends meet with its resources? With all its mineral wealth and possibilities of development, he thought that the Province would be able to carry on very well. From the point of view of population, size and finance, there was no handicap to Karnatak being constituted into a separate province. He concluded by saying: "Put us together and we will show you what we are capable of."

MINORITIES RAISE BOGEY.

Mr. B. H. Varale opposed the resolution as also the amendment. He said that a statement of facts would be unpalatable, but he would have to tell the House what would be the effect of separating Karnatak. It would mean a Brahmin-Lingayat Raj and the interests of the minorities, like Muslims and Harijans, would not be looked into. He considered that it did not lie in the mouth of Sir Siddappa Kambli, who was till recently in the Government, to say that Karnatak had not been properly treated.

Mr. Ismail Siddiqui (Muslim League) from Karnatak, opposed the resolution and said that he might have been expected to speak in favour of the resolution. He himself would have done so, but for the attitude of the majority party in the Assembly, which had treated the minorities with indifference and neglect. Kanada was a Dravidian language. There were other sister communities, which talked Dravidian language like Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam. The speaker suggested amalgamation of all these areas into one Province.

Mr. Siddiqui then referred to Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, who had criticised the Muslim League Party as a communal party. He said that the party was not a communal party.....

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan: Is it a nationalist party?

Mr. Siddiqui: Ours is not only a nationalist party, but we are trying for universal brotherhood. (Hear, hear and ironical laughter).

Mr. Siddiqui then proceeded to explain that the Muslim League stood for and what Islam enjoined on Muslims to do.

Mr. Jhabvala: Let us hear something about Karnatak. (Laughter).

After saying that he opposed the resolution Mr. Siddiqui sat down.

MRS. DESHMUKH'S SUPPORT

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh at the outset announced that she was not a Karnataki, but she intended supporting the resolution. She did not see any reason why there should be opposition for the formation of a separate Province for those who spoke one language and had one culture. She understood the feeling of Bombayites against the separation of Karnatak; it was the feeling of a mother for her daughter going to her husband's house. But she would get used to it before long.

A closure was moved at this stage and the Speaker accepted, the same.

GOVT'S STAND

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, explained the position of the Government regarding the resolution and the amendment before the House. He said that the question of formation of a separate Province for Karnatak was part of a larger question of formation of Provinces on linguistic basis. This question of redistribution of Provinces had been discussed from time to time both inside and outside the Legislatures. There was a great deal of force in the speeches that had been made on the floor of the House. He did not think it was necessary now to make a grievance that Karnatak was not treated properly by this or that Government.

NEHRU REPORT

The Prime Minister continuing stated that the Nehru Committee laid down that a redistribution of Provinces should take place on linguistic basis on the demand of the majority of the population of the area concerned subject to financial and administrative considerations. That Committee specifically considered the question of Karnatak and said that a "prima facie" case for unification and formation of Karnatak had been made. They, however, refrained from making definite recommendations in that report, pending investigation of the administrative and financial questions.

The Prime Minister added, "This Government, therefore, accept the principle which has been adopted by the Congress that the Provinces of India should be redistributed on linguistic basis, as far as possible, as far as practicable."

He did not think that it was necessary at this stage to refer to the question of Karnatak not getting sufficient share of amenities.

There could be no doubt that those who spoke the same language had a great bond and if they lived a compact and self-contained area, it would be possible to support a separate Province on that basis. But along with language there were other considerations, which had to be taken into account.

There were many other considerations which were extremely important but they could be gone into later So far as the principle underlying the resolution was concerned there could not be any doubt. He did not think that just at present details should have been gone into. He did not also consider that so much distrust of the majority community should have been brought in.

REPLY TO AMBEDKAR

Referring to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's speech, the Prime Minister said that the arguments advanced by him were arguments against democracy itself. Though the doctor said that everybody should be Indian First, Indian Last and Indian Always, he concluded by saying that he was very much apprehensive as to what would happen to the Scheduled Castes and Minorities. So far as minorities were concerned, the Prime Minister thought that it was time that all made up their minds that they have got to adjust themselves; "that we have got to learn to appreciate that the constitution that we want in this country is going to be and must be a democratic constitution and if every time a proposition is brought up, each one shows so much distrust of the judgment of the majority, then I think, we shall have to say good-bye to progress."

PRINCIPLE ACCEPTED

The Prime Minister repudiated the suggestion made by the Leader of the Opposition that the resolution was like a sop being thrown to some discontented members of the party.

He added: "I think, therefore, it is necessary for me to say that I wholeheartedly support this resolution as amended by the amendment of Mr. Patil and this is not with a view to throw any sop to anybody but because the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis has been an accepted principle of the Indian National Congress from the year 1920 and all along we have tried to do what could be done in this direction."

The Prime Minister said that the attitude of the Bombay Government on the question was similar to that of the Madras Government.

KAMBLI'S MAIDEN SPEECH

I am particularly happy, said the Prime Minister, that this resolution evoked what may be called the maiden speech of Sir Siddappa Kambli in this House and the mover of the resolution deserved to be congratulated on this. At Poona, when the Government announced its policy, Rao Bahadur Navle became an ardent follower of Lokamanya Tilak and on the Karnatak Unification issue, it was possible to see Sir Siddappa was prepared to forget his dislike of non-violent non-co-operation as to say that he would have no hesitation in resorting to it and had thus agreed to become the prospective disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.

It was significant, the Prime Minister went on, that Sir Siddappa, who had said that it was not possible to get a resolution to the above effect passed in the regime of the past Government, was himself responsible for a good many things or for most of the things that were done on behalf of the Government. He was not able to put forward the demand, which he to-day backed up, with a threat of even non-co-operation, during all those six or seven years. When the Congress accepted the principle of distribution of Provinces of linguistic basis, there was not the slightest chance of Congress ever being in office. It was in 1920 that India was distributed into 21 linguistic Provinces for Congress purposes.

Mr. Viswanathrao Jog replied to the debate.

The amendment of Mr. Patil, Parliamentary Secretary was put to vote and carried and the amended resolution was carried by the House without a division.

Adult Franchise

Mr. K. G. Kerson moved:

"This Assembly recommends to Government that the constitutions of local bodies such as District Local Boards, and Municipalities should be so amended that every adult person living in their respective areas shall have the right of voting at any election held therefor."

Mr. Kerson said that the Indian National Congress had already demanded adult franchise the right of the people of India. Local bodies were not political institutions and their administration was a matter of interest to every one. He wanted the House to recognise that it was high time that the injustice done to those people who had no vote, should be removed. They too had a moral right to govern

Mr. D. W. Raut moved an amendment that adult franchise should be introduced immediately. He said that Congress decided that the Constituent Assembly, whenever it was to be called, should be elected on the basis of adult franchise and, therefore, in such a small matter like the local bodies, Government ought not to hesitate to introduce adult franchise forthwith.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master moved an amendment that adult franchise should be introduced as early as practicable.

If the resolution was accepted as it stood without his amendment, Mr. Nagindas Master said that there would have to be reconstitution of constituencies, reshuffling of divisions and a fresh preparation of electoral rolls. The Local Boards elections were to be held very shortly, as also the elections to the Bombay Municipality. There was not enough time at the disposal of Government to take up all these preparations. It was on account of this and not to put off adult franchise that he had moved this resolution.

JAMNADAS' CHARGE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, opposing the (Congress) amendment of Mr. Nagindas Master said that Government should categorically say whether it was practicable for them to introduce adult franchise at once. Their policy of "neither accepting nor rejecting" had become so conspicuous of late that one wondered what exactly was their attitude. Administrative difficulty was a bogey, which they raised if they wantd to put off a thing.

Mr. S. K. Patil supporting the amendment said that Adult Franchise in a political organisation was one thing and adult franchise in local boards was quite a different thing. But that did not mean that Congress was opposed to adult franchise both in political organisations and in local boards. He was of opinion that very soon Government would be in a position to mention that by a particular date Adult Franchise would be introduced in this Province. That showed that they were sincere and if Mr. Nagindas had moved the amendment, it must be considered a tribute to the sincerity of the Congress and not as a dilatory measure. (Applause).

REMEDY FOR COMMUNALISM.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan opposing the Congress amendment said that if Adult Franchise was introduced immediately, it would do away with communalism, for with the advent of Adult Franchise, separate electorates and reservation of seats would disappear.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi supporting the Congress amendment, said that all sorts of prophecies were made about the fall of Congress Government on the ground that they were moving slow. She said that Government had survived so many prophecies in the past and could survive another one. The Leader of the Opposition had charged Government with moving too fast, while at the other end of the Opposition benches, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had accused Government of going too slow. There were difficulties in their way and these difficulties were real.

DO IT IN A YEAR

Mr. A. V. Chitre moved an amendment that Adult Franchise should be introduced within a period of one year.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala supporting Mr. Chitre's amendment said that the Congress amendment was partly influenced by a fear that masses would get greater power if Adult Franchise were introduced.

MINISTER'S DEFENCE

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government observed that when the present Government raised the question of administrative difficulty, that did not mean that they wanted to put off the question indefinitely. That might have been so in past administrations but that would not be the case now. He was of the view that literacy, which was denied to the masses in this province should not be used as a cause for granting or withholding Adult Franchise. Again he considered that the policy of "no representation without taxation" was an anachronism. The principle of Adult Suffrage was accepted in several western countries and a few countries like Turkey in the East. It was recognised at the Round Table Conference and was accepted by the Indian National Congress. The principle of restricting the right of voting to property-holders alone, must be regarded as out of date. Moreover the workers in mills and factories were interested in local boards' affairs. It would be, therefore, unjust if this right of vote was taken away from all those persons.

SUPPORT FOR REFORM

Government had already spent lakhs of rupees on making preparations for the ensuing elections. They would have to spend enormous amounts if these alterations were to be made at this stage. As soon as the present Government took up office, they had issued a circular to all the local boards asking them to what extent franchise should be extended. He was glad to say that non-official opinion was in favour of this reform. Government had not waited until this resolution was moved, but had acted already in the matter. And Government were eager and sincere.

OPPOSITION SUPPORT

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan, Leader of the Opposition supported both the resolution and the amendment of Mr. Nagindas T. Master. He said that one possible view on the question was that expressed by Mr. Jhabvala. The other view was that probably for the first time Government had pondered over the matter and had a practical view of the whole situation. Our country peculiarly situated as it was, could not be compared with foreign countries. The amendment of Mr. Nagindas Master was one of wisdom and was one that came from cautious administrators. Again there was an increase in the population by 10 per cent., and they had to consider carefully whether the people were in a position to discriminate between issue and issue.

It was past 7 p. m. by then and further discussion was adjourned till the next non-official day. The House adjourned till Wednesday (to-day).

Air Mail News From London

REACTION OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, March 26.

The impression that was created after the Prime Minister's speech on Thursday night (March 24) that Mr. Chamberlain's much awaited statement had consolidated the Government's supporters believed him now seems to be confirmed. Since that speech we have heard nothing more about the sixty or seventy Conservatives in the House of Commons who had expressed earlier their willingness to cross the floor under the leadership of Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Robert Boothby and Mr. Harold Nicholson (National Labour) if the Prime Minister did not pledge Britain to defend Czechoslovakia along with France, as a minimum, in the event of a violation of her territory by Germany.

It is believed that these "Rebels" from the rank of the Government supporters have been taken by surprise by Mr. Chamberlain's warning that Britain should probably be involved in any European war arising out of an act of aggression. The "Rebels" did not expect Mr. Chamberlain to go to this length, and have been to that extent disarmed.

Mr. Churchill alone remains openly critical, but, then Czechoslovakia has never filled his horizon as it has that of some of his associates. It is the bid of the German dictator for the mastery of Europe through the drive southeastwards that is on the mind of Mr. Churchill.

Nevertheless if the Conservatives are solid again behind Mr. Chamberlain not all of them feel sure that the possibilities of disunion have been finally removed. The Italian negotiations have still to succeed, and the situation in Spain perplexes more of them than has yet appeared.

LABOUR & LIBERAL PARTIES DISSATISFIED.

The effect of the speech on the Opposition can be seen more clearly to-day. It was said here last night that it had repelled the Opposition, and no one can doubt that who reads the drastic criticism of the Government made by the National Council of Labour in its manifesto to-day. There is no hope of Labour's being reconciled to the Government's policy, and equally the Liberals are opposed to it. The Liberals have approved Sir Archibald Sinclair's speech of yesterday, which, like the Labour manifesto to-day, accused the Government of having no constructive policy for the appeasement of Europe or the prevention of war. This failure of Mr. Chamberlain to unite Parliament is a source of weakness to him which may tell strongly against his Government in the days ahead, even among some of his own followers.

REACTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mr. Chamberlain's speech has united all the various Fascist enemies of the Czechoslovak Republic.

This became clear here to-day with the establishment of what amounts to a nucleus of a common autonomist front embracing all the Fascist organisations basing themselves on the various minorities in the country—German, Hungarian, Slovak and Ruthenian.

Simultaneously Hungarian papers have launched a drive demanding a plebiscite for autonomy in all districts of the Republic where the Hungarian minority is 50 per cent. or more of the population.

The semi-official Hungarian organ "Uj Magyarsag" writes:—

"Hungary's revisionist policy is faced with a new and decisive situation. This is the time for Hungarian opinion to make a supreme effort to win over European opinion to the Hungarian cause."

Already Count Alexander Festetics, leader of the Hungarian Nazis, has left for Vienna to consult with German Nazi chiefs there.

SLOVAK FASCISTS

The move to form a common autonomist front comes from the Fascist Slovak People's Party, led by Andrej Hlinka, which has consistently tried to stir the people of Slovakia against the Republic. Meeting in Bratislava, the Hlinka Fascist leadership decided to establish a Permanent Committee around which to develop the anti-Republican autonomist front.

Meanwhile, Dr. Benes, the President of the Republic, has accepted the resignation from the Cabinet of Dr. Kajicek, Minister without Portfolio and representative of the German Christian Social Party (Catholics).

This follows the decision of the party to move into opposition to the Government. The party will not, however, merge with the Nazi organisation of Konrad Henlein, as did the German Agrarians and the German Small Traders' Party recently.

The one German party still represented in the Cabinet is now the German Social Democratic Party.

B.P.C.C. Literacy & Adult Education Trainers' Classes

The Gen. Secretary, B. P. S. F. writes:—

The Trainers' Classes will commence from to-day (Wednesday) and will be held in the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Society's Hall, Sukhadwala Mansion, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay at 6-0 p. m.

TO-DAY'S LECTURE

"An experiment in Village Uplift in Ancient India" by Prof. N. K. Bhagvat (St. Xavier's College).

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W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Aviation Association Of India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the opinion of many responsible persons connected with aviation in India, the time has come when the formation of an Association to co-ordinate views and express the considered opinions of all concerned with aviation in India, is an absolute necessity. The proposal already has the support of experienced pilots, ground engineers and others actively engaged in aviation.

The Director of Civil Aviation in India has expressed his sympathy with the aim of the promoters to provide an association in which all those concerned with aviation in India may combine with members of the interested public in exchanging views, advancing knowledge and promoting orderly development and progress. He has agreed to give such support as he properly can.

The Association will be organised as a non-profit making public body and will have no political connections. In England there are several organisations of a similar nature, but there civil aviation has reached a stage that justifies the various groups, such as pilots, ground engineers and aerodrome owners, having their individual Associations. This will not be practical in India for many years to come. Therefore, it is considered that one Association is sufficient. It will be organised with internal 'groups' covering the problems and necessities of commercial pilots; ground engineers; aerodrome owners; aerodrome officers, wireless and meteorological staff, private owners and pilots and in fact all those actively connected with aviation. In addition it is hoped to include members of general public who wish to support the progress of aviation in India, much as members of the Air League render support in England.

The scheme calls for the support of all those mentioned above and it is requested that you will be kind enough to publish this letter so that the Association may be brought into being at the earliest possible date. It is the desire of those already giving their support to obtain the views of all persons interested, no matter what their connection with Aviation. They are requested to communicate with the Indian Aviation Development Company Limited, Manekji Wadia Building, 125 Esplanade Road, Bombay, who have agreed to cary out all the preliminary organisation. Envelopes should be marked "Indian Aviation Association."—Yours, etc.

(Sir) Alasdair W. MacRobert, Bart.,
Chairman, British India Corporation,
CAWNPORE:
Private Owner & Pilot.
N. K. Dubash, Chief Instructor,
U. P. Flying Club,
CAWNPORE.
E. D. Singh, Aerodrome Officer,
Willingdon Air Port,
NEW DELHI.
N. W. Hulicoop, Chief Ground Engineer,
Madras Flying Club,
MADRAS.

Parsis' Address To Congress Ministers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Parsis of C. P. have done their duty well by presenting an address to the C. P. Congress Ministers and expressing their full confidence in the programme and policy of the Indian National Congress.

I appeal to Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Vir Nariman to arrange a similar function here to assure the Bombay Ministry of our unequivocal support to it.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bombay Primary Education Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 has been published in the Government Gazette. It was generally believed that the Bill would completely overhaul the present administration of primary education. But, on a perusal of the proposed amendments, I find that there is no overhauling of the present administration. The Bill is merely a patch-work and is entirely a halting and half-hearted measure. It will not bring about the desired improvements in the present administration of primary education. On the other hand, I am afraid, it will make confusion worse confounded. If Government are really earnest to bring about improvements in the present administration of primary education, I venture to submit that they should take away in their own hands the entire administration of primary education from the District Local Boards and smaller municipalities and should administer it through their Educational Department. The bigger Municipalities like those of Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar should be permitted to administer primary education with their areas and there should be little or no interference from Government. The financial resources of District Local Boards and smaller Municipalities are too limited to permit them to introduce compulsory primary education within their areas or even to bring about wider expansion of primary education on a voluntary basis.

According to the proposed amendments in the present Act, the administration of primary education is vested in three agencies—

(1) A Provincial Board of Education.

(2) School Boards of the Local Authorities.

(3) Government Education Department, as whose representative the Administrative Officer will administer the primary schools under the School Board.

However minutely and carefully the powers and functions of these three agencies may be laid down in the rules, conflict is bound to arise among these three agencies and consequently the administration will suffer in efficiency.

According to Section 2 of the present Act, "Local Authority" is defined as a District Local Board or a Municipality which is authorised by Government to manage its own schools. Immediately after the passing of the Primary Education Act of 1923, Dr. Paranjpye, the then Minister of Education, in his speech at Sholapur had said that only the Municipalities of those towns which had a population of 50,000 or more would be authorised by Government to manage their own schools. For some reason or other, later on, Dr. Paranjpye changed his opinion and even smaller Municipalities like Rander, Viramgam, Dahod etc., were permitted to be the Local Authorities under the Primary Education Act of 1923. For want of funds and also for other reasons these smaller Municipalities are not able to manage the schools under them efficiently and, consequently, poor teachers have to suffer. Now when the Act is being amended it is necessary to revise the definition of "Local Authority" and the Act must lay down some standard, say, of population or income for local authority Municipalities, under the Act.

It is good that Government nominations to the members of the School Board have been done away with but I regret to note that communal representation in the School Board has not been done away with. Cannot even the Congress Ministry take courage to do away with this communal representation in the School Boards? In the School Board of twelve members only one seat is reserved for an educational expert! The School Boards have entirely to do with educational matters. It is, therefore, necessary to reserve at least one-third of the seats, i.e., 4 seats for educational experts. In the School Board of twelve members, educational qualifications have been laid down only for eight members. Why should such qualifications be not laid down for all twelve members? It is equally necessary to lay down educational qualifications for the representatives of minorities, backward classes and women. The educational qualifications should also be laid down even for the member, experienced in education. For, according to the present rule even managers of schools are regarded as experts in education; and it very often happens that some managers of schools do not possess the educational qualifications.

I am surprised to see that Section 13 of the present Act is not at all proposed to be amended. If there is any Section in the present Act which urgently needs amendment it is Section 13. There should be a statutory obligation on the part of Government to give grants to Local Authorities on all the expenditure they incur on account of education. According to the present Section there is statutory obligation on the part of Government to give grants to the Local Authorities on account of primary education only on additional expenditure if they introduce compulsory education. This is not fair to the Local Authorities. It must be considered an obligatory duty of the State to give at least primary education to the children of the citizens. It should, therefore, be clearly and unequivocally laid down in the Act that for all the expenditure incurred by the Local Authorities on primary education, whether they introduce compulsory education or expand education on voluntary basis or even for normal and unplanned expansion, Government shall pay them grants and these grants shall, on no account, be withheld or deducted.—Yours, etc.

P. K. DESAI.
Near Braham Kshatriya Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

Grievances Of Women Pilgrims

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a matter of deep regret that much inconvenience and trouble is caused to the Purdah observing women Hajis at the time of medical examination when they return from their pilgrimage to Bombay.

Their condition is deplorable when facing the male Hajis, they have to uncover those parts of the body which are strictly disallowed by the Islamic rites and are against morality.

Their bashfulness is put at knought and they are snubbed at by the lady doctors when hesitating during the examination.

Is not this act of theirs abominable even to the most enlightened Muslims? and is not the scene presented by this state of affairs shocking even to the most advanced communities?

I do not understand why this evil and pernicious system is not up till now noticed by the proper authorities concerned and abolished.

I, therefore, earnestly and sincerely appeal that they should take immediate steps against this obnoxious practice and should not let it happen when the next pilgrims' ship is in. I think they will do the most kind act for Muslim ladies by abolishing the existing system of affairs at the time of their medical examination.—Yours, etc.

HAJI SYED MAHMOODALI.
Malkapur,
(Berar) Mar 31.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

New Chairman's Warning Of Depression Ahead

Mr. B. G. Parelkar was elected Chairman of the Improvements Committee for 1938-39 on Tuesday evening. Mr. S. K. Barodawala presided and declared that there were eight votes in favour of Mr. B. G. Parelkar and seven votes for Dr. P. H. Mehesheri. One vote was declared invalid. Mr. Parelkar was, therefore, declared elected.

Mr. Parelkar after taking the chair thanked his colleagues for electing him and said:

The main function of this Committee is the management of the vast estates belonging to the Corporation. Owing to the slump which followed the Great War, land values went down considerably and we had on our hands vast areas of land both developed and undeveloped for which we could not obtain reasonable prices although we had to continue to pay heavy debt charges on the capital invested. Luckily for us things changed and the slump was followed by almost a boom so far as building construction is concerned. We of course very naturally took advantage of this position and disposed of large areas. Things, however, are now about to go back and due to the frequent scares of international war, it is just possible that we might again find ourselves in a sad predicament if we hold on too long. I should, therefore, suggest that we accelerate our policy to dispose of lands and may not turn down such reasonable offers as we might receive having regard to the conditions of the land and the money markets at present.

Other questions to which the Committee must devote serious attention are the development of the City and the removal of slums. Not much progress could be made in this direction in the past both on account of financial reasons and legal difficulties. But proposals for amending the Act have now matured and I hope that the Corporation will have the necessary powers in the near future. It would then be for us to tackle seriously the question of improving numerous slum areas in the City and improve the living conditions particularly of the poor.

about one million young workers

Important extension of national health insurance in England comes into force to-day when between fourteen and sixteen become insurable for receiving medical benefit. Object of the new development is to bridge gap in medical care of young persons between leaving school and reaching sixteen.

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SEEN ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

"Soungadi," Fine Marathi Film Coming To Majestic

Durga Khote And Mubarak Share Honours In Nataraj's Maiden Production

(By Our Film Critic)

Playwright Mama Varerkar, Director P. Altekar and Durgabai Khote—three well-known names in Maharashtrian Cinema circles have combined to produce a creditable maiden film for Natraj "Soungadi," opening on Friday at Majestic, was shown to the Press on Monday and generally acclaimed to be one of the best Marathi talkies hitherto produced.

Back To Village Theme

Mama Varerkar who has been responsible for several successful photoplays presents in 'Soungadi", a new variation of the to-

MUBARAK.
Who puts over an excellent performance in "Soungadi."

pical theme—back to village life. Manohar (Mubarak) forsook his legal practice to live in a village with his wife, Manjula (Durga Khote) and his son. To this village comes a distant uncle, Rao Saheb Girdharilal, an eccentric old millionaire from Bombay who, being disappointed in his nephew Doctor Dinanath, wishes to adopt Manohar as his heir. Manohar, now firmly rooted in the rural soil, is loth to go to Bombay but the glamour of the city attracted Manjula and, naturally, feminine persistence won over Manohar's objections. In Bombay they excite the jealousy of the disinherited Doctor Dinanath who, subtly poisons Manohar's mind against his wife and then induces him to take to morphia. The healthy, cheerful Manohar is transformed into a disgusting drug addict and only after many months of agony is ultimately retrieved by his devoted wife. This, in brief, is the not very strikingly original story. And the playwright's bias throughout is to expose the sordid side of city life as against the simple pleasures of the countryside. He has certainly succeeded in showing how a simple loving couple are liable to lose their moorings if suddenly uprooted from the village and thrown into the confusing vortex of city life.

Portrait Of The Indian Women

But "Soungadi" is much more than a conventional "story with a moral." Its outstanding quality is the collection of living contemporary social types which it vividly portrays. The main character, of course, is Manjula in whom one may find mirrored quite many of the transient as well as the permanent characteristics of the Indian women of to-day. I have always held that Durga Khote in her portrayals, approximates more than any other film star to the average Indian woman—neither the servile "ideal Hindu wife," who lives only in the imagination of film producers, nor the sophisticated "Society beauty", product of Max Factor, whom you meet in the drawing rooms of the rich, but the simple, sensitive, gullible, self-respecting, essentially feminine but wholly dependable creature whom you may see in and around Bombay in the huts of the fishermen, the chawls of the millworkers or the suburban flats of the middle class Indian families. It is such a character that Durga Khote portrays. Living in the Konkan village she is happy in the company of her husband (he is a 'companion' not a "patidev"!) but her feminine heart is susceptible to the lure of the mighty city. In the city she is lost in an alien atmosphere which she does not understand. Her genuine naivete is misinterpreted as deceit and her innocent friendship with Professor Sunderlal is libelled as an "affair." Even when her husband has turned a drug-addict she is loyal to him but asserts herself with all the dignity of womanhood when, in a fit of rage, he dares to kick her. Her redemption of her husband by steadfast loyalty and devotion is the final touch to a life-like portraiture of the Indian woman.

Judicious Scissoring Needed

I would not say this is Durga Khote's finest role for 'Seeta" is not likely to be excelled even by herself but "Sougadi" certainly gains immensely from her brilliant characterization. Her songs have still got that depth and melody which once placed her in the front rank of singing stars of the Indian screen. But aren't the songs too many, often holding up the tempo of the picture? Indeed, the whole film is of an inordinate length and should be subjected to judicious scissoring.

A Bouquet For Mubarak.

Mubarak, whose performance is always marked by vigour and vitality, almost steals the picture, even from Durgabai. Unlike some of his earlier pictures, he has now learnt to restrain himself and has thereby gained in real dramatic ability. As Manohar, the simple, upright youth condemned by circumstance to be a drug addict he is superb. It is a perfect portrait of the over-sensitive man, seeking refuge in morphia from imagined betrayals, occasionally bursting out into fits of rage and then lapsing into that agonizing state of mental inertia which is the fate of all drug addicts.

For his excellent work in "Soungadi" one may repeat to him his own name—Mubarak!

There are some other vivid characterizations, too.

Nayampalli, as the rather insipid Professor Sunderlal, unable to make his choice between platonic friendship and love provides a perfect foil for Vimala Sardesai cast as Leela, the modern girl, equally undecided about matters of her heart. Emmanuel, as the foppish Barrister, provides an amusing, if slightly over-done, caricature of the England—returned youth. Then there is Doctor Mohan, the subtle villain, Rai Sahib Girdharilal, the eccentric but lovable millionaire and, finally, Dinanath, the poor and poetic writer, whose unrequited love should be a lesson to all journalists romantically inclined.

Altogether, a varied and most interesting gallery of character portraits. Not by any means an outstanding screen achievement, yet "Soungadi" is a picture which we may confidently recommend to all Marathi-knowing cinegoers.

DURGABAI KHOTE,
Star of Natraj Films' maiden Marathi production "Soungadi," to be shown at Majestic from Friday.

ENAKSHI RAMARAO,
Who is featured in Bhavnani Production's latest film "Himalaya ki Beti," at Krishna.

"Daughter Of Himalayas" Features Picturesque Kashmir!

Bhavnani Production, For Sheer Scenic Splendour, Must Be Seen By Lovers Of Beauty

(By Our Film Critic)

The latest "daughter" born to the Indian screen is Bhavnani Productions' "Himalaya ki Beti," now running at the Krishna Talkies. But it is certainly different from, if not better than, all the other "Kannyas," "Daughters," "Larkis' and "Betis," who have hitherto appeared in Indian films. For, the important thing about "Himalaya ki Beti" is not the daughter of the mountains, but the Himalayas themselves. Even the story of the film, with its reactionary theme of reincarnation and miraculous powers of holy men, loses all significance in what is essentially a grand drama of Nature. The "heroine" of this film is the fair valley of Kashmir, fairer than the fairest maiden, with a haunting charm, which the synthetic, chemically-produced beauty of no Hollywood glamour girl can ever hope to excel.

Must Be Seen by Lovers of Beauty.

The Director as well as the Cameraman deserve the highest praise for capturing the ethereal beauty of Kashmir in such a vivid manner. The snow-clad peaks and glaciers, the flowery meadows, the lotus-covered lakes, 'shikaras' gliding on the river Jhelum with its picturesque bridges passing through Srinagar, the gurgling brooks, the historic Moghul gardens, the sacred cave of Amarnath—it is a truly creditable cinematographic achievement to have packed one film with so much scenic splendour. The final scenes of volcanic eruptions (must have been imported "Library" shots as there are no volcanoes in Kashmir or anywhere in India), skilfully interwoven with scenes of an awe-inspiring snow avalanche are an impressive contrast with the earlier scenes of peace and quiet beauty. Here is Nature in all its fury, cruel, devastating, indiscriminate—yet magnificent!

"Himalaya ki Beti" is perhaps, the first picture shot in Kashmir. Taken as a film record of world's most beautiful land, it is undoubtedly an outstanding achievement and deserves to be seen by every lover of beauty. "Himalaya ki Beti" should impress upon our producers the possibilities of using India's colourful landscapes in films. We have seen enough of Bombay's suburban lakes and palm-groves. For a change why should they not use the backwaters of Travancore, the lakeland of Kumaon, or the snow-capped hills of Darjeeling as background for their films?

A Delightful Dance.

The human content of the film necessarily suffers from contrast with impressive facets of Nature. The finest acting talent would have been lost in the grand snowscapes. The story, too, depending

PROFESSOR RAMANAND.
Who sings some fine songs in "Himalaya Ki Beti."

as it does, on supernatural phenomenon, magic and miracles (and, paradoxically enough, also on heroics and 'stunts') does not provide real opportunity for the artistes. Enakshi Rama Rao, in the title role is a modest success and must improve her Hindustani accents and intonation. But her dancing shows marked improvement, better mastery of technique and greater ease of movement being noticeable. The dance in the forest is particularly delightful. In Maya Chatterjee we have a promising "discovery" who acts well for a first appearance, but she must be given more judicious camera angles. Professor Ramanand impresses one with the quality of his voice and sings some attractive songs, particularly the one which begins with "Prem Pujari, Prem Pujaran."

Photography, amazingly brilliant in out-doors, deteriorates in the interior studio shots—due, perhaps, to indifferent lighting.

THESE FILMS ARE COMING

Friday, April 8.

IMPERIAL—"The New Searchlight," starring Sulochana with D. Billimoria. Imperial production.

MAJESTIC—"Soungadi", Natraj Films' Maiden Marathi picture, starring Durgabai Khote with Mubarak.

Friday, April 15

CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" starring Shanta Apte with Vasantee, Parasram, etc. Latest Prabhat production.

ROXY—"Nirmala," starring Devika Rani with Ashok Kumar. A Bombay Talkies' picture.

Bombay Film Diary

CENTRAL: "Kunku," Marathi version of "Unexpected." Prabhat's outstanding "Social," bold denunciation of forced marriages, starring Shanta Apte. (Second Week).

KRISHNA: "Himalaya ki Beti," featuring Enakshi Rama Rao, Maya Chatterjee, Professor Ramanand. Superb scenes of Kashmir used as background for story. May be recommended. (First Week).

IMPERIAL: "Usne Kya Socha," featuring Ratanbai. Interesting and unusual story. Good songs by Ratanbai. (Third and last week).

LAMINGTON: "Lutaru Lalana." Wadia's thriller featuring Nadia and Sarita. Also showing Haripura Congress topical. (Fourth Week).

MINERVA: "Meetha Zahar", featuring Sohrab Modi, Naseem, Jagirdar. Popular Melodrama with entertainment value. (Sixth Week).

MAJESTIC: "Kanhopatra," devotional Marathi picture, featuring Leela. Good entertainment for Marathi-knowing audiences. (Sixth and last Week).

OPERA HOUSE: "Jwala," Huns picture, starring Chandramohan (outstanding performance), Vinayak, Ratnaprabha, Ashalata. Good. May be recommended.

WEST END: "300 Days and After," smart comedy drama by Sagar. Good work by Sabita Devi and Motilal. (Fourth Week).

SULOCHANA'S NEW FILM

"New Searchlight", Coming At Imperial Cinema

"The New Searchlight," an Imperial production, due for release at Imperial Cinema on Friday (8th April) is a notable film for two reasons. It features the popular star, Sulochana, after her recent absence from the screen. And it is one of the few Indian films which deal with newspaper life. True the story is rather crude and the journalistic life shown a bit unrealistic but at least it breaks new ground by introducing newspaper atmosphere for a film theme.

To the vast majority of cinegoers, of course, "The New Searchlight" will be a welcome opportunity to see again their favourite Sulochana. The male lead is played by D. Billimoria who has partnered Sulochana in most of her successful films.

STAR ADOPTS SAFETY BELT TO PREVENT INJURY IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS

A new idea in automobile safety has been adopted by Gary Cooper in the form of airplane safety belts which are installed so that they can be strapped around the occupants of the Cooper automobiles.

Gary got the idea from reading somewhere that approximately fifty per cent of the personal injuries sustained in automobiles come from people being thrown against the steering wheel, the dashboard, or the back of the front seat in relatively minor crashes. The article pointed out that merely a sudden stop in traffic often is enough to throw a car occupant forward and painfully injure him.

Currently co-starring with Claudette Colbert in Paramount's new Ernst Lubitsch production, "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife", Gary summoned the representative of an airplane manufacturing firm to the set and placed an order for the installation of safety belts in all four of his cars.

SABITADEVI
Sagar Star, whose latest film "Three Hundred Days And After" is drawing well at West End.

"Street Singer"

In connection with a paragraph that appeared in the Sunday edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" two weeks ago we are asked to correct a slight discrepancy that crept into the report. New Theatres' "Street Singer" directed by P. Mazumdar is not among the pictures sold to Messrs. Kapurchand Ltd. This picture will go to Messrs. Calcutta Film Exchange, who are the regular distributors for all New Theatres' pictures in Bombay and Madras presidencies.

Ratnaprabha and Vinayak in Huns Pictures' "Jwala," drawing well at Opera House.

Ram Marathe as Krishna and Parashram (Street Singer of "Unexpected") as Pendya in "Gopal Krishna."

Devika Rani (left) Maya Devi (right) and Indira (centre) in a scene from "Nirmala," due for release at Roxy on Friday April 15.

"Nirmala" To Be Released Simultaneously In Five Towns

At the Bombay Talkies' studios in Malad everyone is busy, putting the finishing touches to "Nirmala," Devika Rani's latest film due for release at Roxy on Friday April 15.

Simultaneously with its all-India premiere in Bombay, it is understood, "Nirmala" will be released in four other important towns—Delhi, Lahore, Cawnpore and Lucknow.

It is possible that at the same time it may also be released in Hyderabad (Sind).

Tempting offers, we understand, are being received for the purchase of the Northern India rights of "Nirmala"—in some cases better even than the record figure of Rs. 83 000 fetched by "Savitri." But so far the Bombay Talkies seem to have shown no inclination to sell the picture outright and may prefer to have it distributed through their regular Agents.

"ANOTHER HOAX"

Bashyam On Mysore Reform Committee

BANGALORE April 2.

Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Congress leader has isued the following statement to the Press on the Constitutional Committee announced by Government:—

The Constitutional ... mittee is another hoax. The Mysore Government have gone bankrupt in statesmanship and are behaving very much like the ostrich. Then the length and breadth of the country is insisting on a declaration of policy, the Government have set up a committee, the personnel of which is utterly reactionary

The plea that the scope of the Committee's recommendations is wide enough to include the scheme of responsible government in the State is itself wide of the mark. The point is not what the committee can recommend but what the Government's policy is in inviting the Committee's recommendations. The Committee may recommend Utopia or nothing at all. That is not the point.

We want the Government to commit itself to the grant of responsible government eventually at least, though not at once, and if the Government fight shy of so innocuous a demand, how can it expect the people to have confidence in its 'bona-fides.' The fear is all the more confirmed by the choice of members. Individually and personally they are all my friends, except one or two who are not known to me. But their political views are such as cannot and do not command the confidence of the public. We can have nothing to do with such a Committee and I must confess to a feeling of regret at the deliberately insulting manner in which the Government are treating the public.—A. P.

Dharwar Collector Has Begun Well

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 2.

Mr. Modak is the Collector of Dharwar. He took charge about a fortnight back. He immediately ran to those parts of the District where scarcity conditions prevail. Parts of Navalgund Taluka Mundargi and Nargund Pethas are known for scarcity of rain and failure of crops. This is a dry tract. The soil is black, rich and fertile. There are no seasonal showers. The assessment is heavy. Depression has hit hard all the rural population. The Collector deserves to be congratulated on visiting these parts at this time of the year when the heat is oppressive. I learn from a reliable source that he is not obsessed by prestige and has disturbed the anna valuation of even Prant Officers in some deserving cases. What is more important that he has moved Government recommending the starting of public works. He has also communicated to the District Local Board of Dharwar to start relief works in these Pethas. It has submitted to the Government the grants of Takavi loans for the purchase of fodder etc.

Some of the Collectors hardly stepped into their office. Mr. Modak never misses his office when he is at the Headquarters. During stated hours he can be seen by any one.

If he continues to take interest in extending all the necessary help to the poverty-stricken rayats he will earn the good wishes of all.

TRANSFER OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE

The District Judge, Mr. Waterfield, is transferred to Karwar. He passed very severe strictures on Mr. M. B. Kabbur, the leading criminal practitioner. The High Court on the application of Mr. Kabbur expunged those remarks from the judgment. As the work is in arrears an Assistant Judge is posted to Dharwar. Mr. Waterfield was much interested in administrative work. He supervised all sanitary arrangements in the Court precincts. If he had continued for some time more at Dharwar he would have reared a garden and erected a fountain for the litigent public who happened to go to the District Court. He allotted a Chamber to the Public Prosecution in the Court Building.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING FOR PRINCES

BANGALORE, April 5.

Three Indian princes will undergo administrative training in Mysore for varying periods.

The Yuvaraja of Jind (Jind is one of the three Phulkian States in Northern India) will undergo training for about two years; His Highness K. S. Pradyuman Singh, Minor Chief of Kolda-Sangani, a semi-jurisdictional State in the Western Indian States Agency, for about 1½ years; and Rajkumar Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo, brother of the Raja of Keonjhar State (Orissa) for a period of two

Britain's Rearmament Programme

(Continued from page 6)

made beforehand. What is more, apart from the extensive and the detailed arrangements made from the military point of view other arrangements had also been made in order to ensure that as soon as Schuschnigg was driven out of office every key position in Austria would be occupied by the Nazis. During the last fortnight this process of Nazification has been carried through with typical Nazi ruthlessness. Part of this Nazification consists, needless to say, in the liquidation of all opponents, actual or potential, and particularly in the immediate degradation of the status of the Jews in the country. Not only have Jews been dismissed from all legal and administrative posts but the kind of persecutions which they had to undergo in Germany was launched once more and according to reliable reports in an even more brutal and savage manner than in Germany.

Hitler's Address

The address that Hitler delivered to the Reichstag meeting held immediately on his return to Berlin from Vienna was on customary line. That is to say, it held up to the country another example of what the new Germany under Hitler's leadership had been able to achieve. And Hitler proceeded to demand that what he had done justified him in receiving the support of the German people in the future as well. He announced that the plebiscite to he held all over the area of Greater Germany on April 10, was intended not only to secure popular confirmation of the Anschluss but also to elect a new Reichstag in which representatives from Austria as well as other parts of Greater Germany would be included. This administrative and constitutional amalgamation of Austria is signified also in the reduction of von Seyss-Inquart from the status of Chancellor to that of Reichstathalter—corresponding to a provincial governor. Hitler also promised the German people that if they gave him another four years he would effect further wonders. He mentioned specifically nothing more than that he would make Germany a still more powerful State than it is now. Although this is the only concrete promise made the voters in the Greater Germany would have to endorse it and give their support to Hitler since there can be no question that whatever their wishes in the matter he would continue to hold power as long as he has sufficient force at his command to cow down any opposition.

Internal Disharmony

The internal position in Austria under the new regime does not appear to be altogether harmonious. Although all non-Nazis have, of course, lost every shred of influence it appears that jealousy and hostility between the Austrian and the German members of the Nazi party is expressing itself in a number of forms. Dr. Seyss-Inquart no doubt is the head of the Austrian Government but all the important political economic and administrative decrees are signed by Herr Buerckel, who is the German Nazi big gun placed in charge of Austria by the Dictator. Buerckel was the man who organised the Plebiscite in the Saar and since he is an expert in ensuring a majority for practically any policy for which his master wants a majority he has been posted to Vienna in order to arrange matters so that the world can later be told that 80 or 90 per cent. of the Austrian people have endorsed the union with Germany and that Hitler's move was, therefore, in no sense an aggressive move but one corresponding to the desires of the vast majority of the Austrian people. Whatever the issue of the plebiscite it will not make any difference to the "Fait accompli" The decree by which Hitler announced the plebiscite while he was in Austria had two clauses. The first stated that Austria was no longer an independent state and had become a part of the German Reich. The second clause stated that the Austrian people were going to be allowed a "democratic" way of showing to the world that they accepted clause one of the decree at a plebiscite.

This reminds me of a very amusing but revealing statement of Herr Goebbels. It shows what the Nazi leaders understand by democracy and freedom. Dr. Goebbels was addressing a meeting in Berlin not long ago in the course of which he expressed great indignation at statements made abroad that there was no freedom of criticism in Germany "It is always being said, he declared, 'that criticism is not allowed in Germany. We have no objection to criticism but it must be criticism from the superior to the inferior.'

Effect On Eritain

The Austrian episode has undeniably made a profound impression on public opinion in this country. It appeared for a moment to be tottering on this issue and wild rumours were current about sensational changes in its composition. The atmosphere in the House of Commons on the day the subject was first debated was electric and such members of Parliament as could be got hold of rushed away hastily saying that "the position is so critical that anything may happen". Mr. Chamberlain's statement consisted merely of a resume of the events leading up to Hitler's march into Austria. But it was followed by vigorous speeches from both sides of the House strongly critical of the line that had been pursued by the Government. It was recognised that the debate was highly inconclusive and that the British position required to be cleared up more satisfactorily. And although Mr. Chamberlain appeared to agree that it was necessary to make a fresh statement of British policy he declined to give any indication as to when such a statement would be forthcoming.

British Rearmament

The immediate and most definite reaction to the developments in the European situation are in regard to British rearmament. For so much nearer has the prospects of war been brought by the display of brute force during the last two weeks that the ruling class of this country feels its salvation to lie in a more feverish effort to pile up its armaments in the name of defence. The Prime Minister the other day sent for the leaders of the Trade Union Movement and impressed upon them in the course of the conference that took place at Downing Street that the country was in danger. The tactics of imperialist governments are always to conceal their real purposes whenever they need the co-operation of the working classes. On this occasion, too, Mr. Chamberlain instead of realising that if the country was in danger to-day it was largely so owing to the policy pursued by his Government and by the Baldwin Government, invented an argument to the Trade Union leaders in which the whole blame for the gravity of the international situation was thrown upon the totalitarian States. Insisting that the only way in which Britain could help the cause of peace was by increasing her own war strength, the Prime Minister appealed to the Trades Union leader for "co-operation." That is to say, appealed to the Trades Union leaders to exercise their influence with the working classes in order to persuade the working classes to submit to the more exacting demands that the capitalist imperialist Government wishes to enforce upon them.

Government And Trade Unions

The danger that far-seeing working class leaders have feared is that the Government will utilise this opportunity so as to weaken trade unionism generally by enforcing what is known as the dilution of the labour. This is a method by which the number of skilled workers in any particular enterprise is decreased in order to make room for a large number of unskilled and relatively lower paid workers. The object of this is directly to increase production by making the utmost use of all the available skilled labour, but it is obvious that the gradual infilteration of unskilled labour into trades which have hitherto been regarded as the sphere of highly expert technical skill would lead in the long run to a general lowering of standards of wages and conditions of work. In addition to this dilution of labour, it is also proposed that work in all the armament industries and particularly in those producing requirements for the air force should hereafter be carried on night and day by employing two or three shifts of workers It is well-known that this method of continuous production has been in operation in Germany and Italy for a considerable time. The introduction of such methods and the tremendous intensification of rearmaments is a plain indication of rapidity with which the great Powers are hastening towards a final flare up.

Campaign War-Mindedness

On the other hand, the campaign to make the country war minded, to innoculate against the truth, to steel its courage for any kind of emergency is being also intensified. The major item in this part of the so-called programme of national defence are the air raid precaution arrangements. Committees have been established all over the country to make the necessary local arrangements for not only combating enemy planes but also affording shelter for the civil population against the enemy bombs and gas. In this direction too Government efforts were initiated over two years ago and the greater energy that is being put into it now is another indication of the coming events. There has been considerable discussion as to the practical effectiveness of these precautions and many eminent scientists and technical experts have publicly stated that the suggestions and the schemes urged by the Home Office to safeguard the people against gas and bomb attacks are not only inadequate but actually dangerous in that they are calculated to mislead the public as to their real usility However, all this was in the comparatively peaceful months of 1937. To-day the state of opinion in the country approaches panic and theoretical discussions are being superseded by the frantic endeavour to take any and every kind of precaution that these in authority think it best.

Hoare's Appeal

Sir Samuel Hoare, he other day, as the Home Member, made a public appeal for co-operation with the Government in this task He declared that the country needed a million men to be trained to the use of anti-air craft guns and other auxiliary protectvie devices. These volunteers are to be trained at various centres that have been specially established in different parts of the country. After training they would be held in reserve and called up whenever an emergency should arise. The response to this appeal is officially said to be very encouraging. Similarly, the mounting war fever has led to a rapid rise in the number of recruits who are joining up. Mr. Hore Belisha, the War Minister, who has been conducting a campaign to speed up recruitment ever since he took charge of the War Department has now expressed his satisfaction. Not only in the matter of recruiting and air raid precautions but in a number of other ways, notably in the press, there are indications every day of the change of temper that is gradualy coming over the country. Militaristic and frankly jingoist articles and stories which were hitherto given a subordinate place in the make-up of the papers are now receiving greater prominence and eminent writers are being asked to contribute articles glorifying the strength morale and material of the British people when they are faced with a crisis.

Unfortunately, all these preparations for war do not harmonise with the professions of peace that are being continually made by Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Chamberlain, in the speech he made in the House of Commons yesterday took considerable pain to emphasise that the foreign policy of the British Government was based on peace. The claim does not amount to anything at all. The Continental Dictators themselves do not say anything to the contrary. They emphasise also that their national policies are based on peace and that their only interest is to promote international jusice and appeasement. The only difficulty is that these different Governments do not mean the same thing when they use words, such as justice, peace or appeasement. And they know that they do not mean the same thing but they dare not use any other words because no other words can so effectively deceive public opinion.

Premier's Statement

We must, therefore, discount these empty phrases. The actual substance of Mr. Chamberlain's impatiently awaited statement on Britain's Foreign Policy yesterday was neither unexpected nor truly pacific. The most outstanding feature of the statement is the virtually free-hand that is being given to the Fascist Dictators. With regard to the Central European situations, the Prime Minister declared that no vital British interests are involved in that part of the world. His suggestions that the smaller States need not look for any assistance is quite consistent with the frank admission made by him some six weeks to the effect that since collective action under the Covenant was "out of the question" in present circumstances it would be misleading these small States to leave them under the impression that any help would be forthcoming. Mr. Chamberlain nevertheless offered to use British influence for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful adjustment of the differences between Czechoslovakia and Germany. In so far as these differences have any basis in fact the Czechoslovakian Government is already endeavouring to smooth them out The Nazi complaint against Czechoslovakia has been mainly that the German minority in that country are being oppressed in various ways. The Czech Government not only deny the allegation but they have expressed their readiness to submit the whole question for investigation by the body which has been in existence for that very purpose—the Minorities Commission of the League of Nations. There is, of course no possibility of an impartial inquiry of this kind ever being made. Moreover, the Czech Government have during the last week or so introduced reforms which remove any shred of grievance that the Sudeten Germans might have had.

"Indian Readers' Digest"

The April number of the "Indian Readers Digest" Editor, Waman P. Kabadi, (20/22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay) contains as usual plenty of readable matter, varied and interesting. The present issue opens with an article about 'Subhas Bose—True Sanyasi' by Dr. N. R. Dharamvir, Prof. Tan-Yun-Shan of Santiniketan gives an insight into the "Civilisation of China" while Mrs. M. E. Cousins discusses "Indian Music". The layman's point of view is given by the Hon. B. Gopala Reddi, Madras Minister. Prof Humayan Kabir summarises all the evidence to explode the "Black Hole" myth. Mr. Manu Subedar points out the workability of the Wardha Scheme of Education, while Sir James Taylor has some interesting observations to make on banks and bankers. Dr. Subhindra Bose describes how Masaryk, son of a coachman and apprenticed to a blacksmith, rose to become the founder and first President of the Republic Czecho-Slovakia. A number of interesting cartoons add to the attractiveness of the issue. Well got-up and neatly printed, this number of well over a hundred pages is decidedly cheap for 8 annas (annual subscription Rs. 5.)

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MAHOMEDALLY ALLABUX WANTS EXEMPTION FROM WAKF ACT FOR BOHRAS

Jhabwalla's Resolution Recommends Rent Restriction: Gaikwad Asks For More Harijans In Police And Clerical Posts

THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY SHOULD UNDERTAKE LEGISLATION PROHIBITING HEAVY EXPENDITURE IN MARRIAGE CEREMONIES AMONG THE HINDUS OF THE PROVINCE, IS A RESOLUTION THAT HAS BEEN TABLED BY MR. D. W. RAUT, TO BE MOVED DURING THE CURRENT SESSION OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Another resolution tabled by the same member recommends to the Government of Bombay that Poona should be the permanent headquarters of the Government. It might be noted that the present Congress Government contemplates abandoning the Poona exodus from 1939.

The same member has a suggestion, by which he intends to solve the problem of unemployment in the Province. His resolution on the subject recommends to the Government that with a view to solve the problem of unemployment, to some extent, in this province all appointments to Government and semi-Government posts in the Province should be strictly restricted to 'bona fide' residents of this province only.

Exemption from Wakf Act

Another resolution, which is bound to raise keen controversy is the one tabled by Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, a member of the Muslim League Party. He wants all Wakfs intended for the benefit of the Dawoodi Bohra community to be exempted from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act.

Possibly the most important of the resolutions contained in the supplementary agenda and which might be passed by the Assembly is the one tabled by Mr. M. C. Ghia, the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. His resolution runs thus:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government to constitute an Economic and Industrial Council for collaboration with all other provinces for the initiation, establishment and development of industries, having regard to the easy availability of raw materials as also of the markets for the finished products and keeping in view the special objective of establishing co-operating and complimentary industries."

Employ More Harijans

Mr. B. G. Gaikwad, Leader of the Scheduled Castes has tabled the following two resolutions.

This Assembly recommends to Government that at least 25 per cent of the total number of candidates admitted to the police training school at Nasik every year, be selected from among the candidates belonging to the scheduled castes till an adequate proportion of such candidates to their population is reached.

Employ more Muslims

This Assembly recommends to Government that 50 per cent of the appointments to the posts of clerks in all Government Departments in every district of the Province of Bombay be made from the persons belonging to the Scheduled and other Backward classes till an adequate proportion of such persons to their population is reached.

Khan Bahadur Haji Amir Saheb Mohiddin Saheb Rais has tabled the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government to appoint more Muslims in all Government and semi-Government departments so as to secure that the percentage of Muslims will be at least 30 of the total number of persons employed in public services."

Ren tControl

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala has tabled the following resolution:—

This Assembly recommends to Government to appoint a Committee to report at an early date on:

(a) the necessity and desirability of establishing State control over the rents charged by landlords and house-owners on residential quarters and petty shops in the town and island of Bombay;

(b) standardisation of rents of residential quarters and petty shops;

(c) fixing of rate of interest earned by house-owners;

(d) reduction of rents not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem of all private, Munioipal, Government and other buildings; and

(e) provision of ample supply of water, light, bath-rooms, kitchens, passages, in chawls, latrines, gutters and drains, and a common room for library.

Third Annual Social Gathering of Modern High School held at Laxmibaug on Sunday last when Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, M.L.A., presided.

Our Ahmedabad Letter

Ahmedabad's Surplus Budget

PROVISION FOR A PARK

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

The Budget of our Municipality was discussed in the Board during this week and was passed with some minor changes. The city has kept up its reputation of being able to show a surplus budget this year also. The income of the Municipality from all sources comes up to Rs. 58,54,660. The main sources of income being the terminal tax which is expected to yield Rs. 13,50,000 and the general water rate yielding Rs. 13,60,000. The board has earmarked necessary amounts for the Kalupur Relief Road scheme and the Ellis Bridge Town Planning scheme. Besides making provision for medical relief, construction of roads, building houses for municipal employees as well as poor middle class people a sum of Rs. 9,35,020 has been sanctioned for Primary Education and Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of books for Maneklal Jethabhai Library. It is some months since the building of the Library has been ready and its opening ceremony will be performed by Sardar Vallabhbhai in about a week. Provision has also been made in the budget for constructing buildings for primary schools and for a public park near Navrangpura. The proposals for the park had been sent to the Government, and it is reported that the Municipality will have to spend about 8 lacs of rupees in acquiring the land for the park Whatever the cost may be a growing city like Ahmedabad needs such amenities, and if the land is not acquired now it will not be possible to have it even at a higher price after a couple of years, as the area on the side of Navrangpura is fast developing.

ELLIS BRIDGE SCHEME.

The Ellis Bridge Town Planning Scheme has been in consideration for a pretty long time and people who have constructed their buildings in this area and have gone to live there are put to an amount of inconvenience for want of proper roads, lights and other amenities. It is necessary that the scheme should be pushed through at a quicker pace and the Town Planning Board and the Municipal Board should provide at least proper roads and lights to the residents of this area as early as possible. In the course of the debate on the Budget it was pointed out that some provision should be made for the expense of removing the mosquito pest from the city. It is found that want of any drainage system in the suburbs and an amount of carelessness in the use of water are responsible for the growth of the pest; and the Sanitary Committee is considering the ways and means for removing it. The suburbs (especially the Ellis Bridge area) have to suffer great nuisance for want of drainage. The municipality has to take this question into serious consideration, otherwise in spite of the new bridges, the park and other expenses people are sure to suffer in health and the problem of sanitation would become more and more difficult day by day.

MANSA SCANDAL.

A public meeting will be held this evening at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the cruel treatment meted out to the cultivators of Mansa. Several journalists and public workers visited Mansa a few days back and their reports have been published. Shrimati Shardaben Mehta and Shrimati Champaben also went to Mansa some three days back and have published the account of the treatment meted out to women and of the abuses showered upon them. A public meeting of the women of Ahmedabad will be held to-day in the Kapadia Hall near Madhavbag to protest against such treatment and to show sympathy for the suffering women of the State. Things seem to have been too hot for the ruler of Mansa and his Divan and if the cultivators remain firm in their resolve and maintain their non-violent struggle they are sure to have their grievances redressed. The seed sown by Mahatmaji in Gujarat has been bearing fruit in a small State and every one has nothing but praise for the women young and old who have been putting up with all sorts of hardships in this their non-violent struggle.

It is understood that enquiry into the textile labour dispute in Coimbatore has been practically finished. A report on the same will be submitted to the Madras Government before the end of next week.

Provincial Govts. Must Encourage Birth Control

Birth Control League's Appeal To Ministers And Legislators Throughout India

The President and office-bearers of the Birth Control League, Poona, have addressed the following appeal to ministers and members of legislatures in all the provinces in India:

It is a happy augury of the times that with the advent of the new era ushered in by Provincial Autonomy, various schemes are undertaken by the Governments to better the lot of our poorer countrymen. It is to be regretted, however, that no notice seems to have been taken of a vital importance, without the aid of which, all such efforts, well-meant as they are, would prorve inadequate.

It can be assumed that all educated persons have by this time been fully cognizant of the gravity of the population-problem in our land. Many of the eminent leaders in our country, like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, fully recognise the importance and urgency of the birth-control movement in this country.

In his Presidential address, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, our nation's chosen leader this year, states: "If the population goes up by leaps and bounds, as it has done in the recent past, our plans are likely to fail through". Even Mahatma Gandhi has written long ago as follows: "I must not conceal from the reader the sorrow I feel when I hear of births in this land."

Unfortunately, there is a difference of opinion regardring the methods for achieving the aim of conception-control. Our view-point in this respect is well expressed in the following quotation: "It is easy to make out a case for sexual abstention on the part of normal young people who are living a single life; one can at any rate argue that even if it is not in every way desirable, it is at least practicable. We are all strong-minded when the temptations are not too great. But the position is entirely different with normal young people who are living together in marriage. If they love one another, any gesture of affection may be a sexual stimulus. Overwhelming emotions are likely to be generated by the mere fact of sharing the same room, commonly the same bed".

With the exception of a few persons, whose sexual needs are subnormal, the majority of youths will be goaded by the powerful impulse of sex into the married state sooner or later. Let us grant for a moment that, as the advocates of self-control affirm, all such persons can, if they will, restrict sexual congress merely to those occasions on which they desire offspring. We find, however, that as a matter of fact they put no such restrictions on themselves. Is the whole of humanity, therefore, to be condemned to perpetual misery only because it is a culprit in this respect?

The logical conclusion is that the masses must receive immediate instruction in the proper means of prevention of conception and adequate facilities must also be provided for the use of the same. It is mainly by having recourse to these methods that many of the most advanced countries could raise the standard of living of their people and maintain it at a high level

As for inauguration of our national wealth, it has to be remembered that the limited scope we have in this field would be nullified in no time by the avalanche of rapid births if there is no regulation of offspring practised by the masses. The following words of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture are worth careful consideration in this connection The Commission says: "No lasting improvement of the standard of living of the great mass of the population can possibly be attained if every enchancement of the purchasing power of the cultivator is to be followed by a proportionate increase in the population" (Paragraph 421 of the Report). Similar words are used by such eminent economists in our country as Mr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, Professor of Economics and Sociology in the Lucknow University, and Mr. P. K. Wattal. M.A., F.R.S.S., F.R.E.S.

It is, therefore, earnestly requested that Governments should include in their programme for Adult Education the inculcation of the knowledge of the importance and the means of family limitation. Provision of facilities for the use of reliable contraceptives in the Government and Municipal hospitals and dispensaries and other suitable clinics must necessarily follow. Especially, arrengements for sterilisation by surgical operation would be very effective.

Fortunately, even Mahatma Gandhi seems to have no objection to vasectomy. He says: "As regards sterilisation, I consider it inhuman to impose it as a law on the people. But in the case of individuals with chronic diseases, it is desirable to have them sterilised if they are for it. Sterilisation is a sort of contraceptive, and though I am againt the use of contraceptives in the case of women, I do not mind voluntary sterilisation in the case of man, since he is the aggressor".

Giving financial help to bodies that are doing this work is also a way of aiding the movement though it is surely necessary that Governments themselves should undertake this task. A Government that neglects this vital problem and thus lets slip a golden opportunity for public welfare would rightly deserve reprobation and lose every right to public support.

An earnest appeal is, therefore, made to all of our Provincial Governments and Legislatures to try their best to foster and facilitate the use of contraceptives—the most important of all modern discoveries and social remedies—without allowing sentimentalism to stand in the way of their duty, thus making landmarks for themselves in the history of our country.

Saraswat Social Club (Dadar-Matunga)

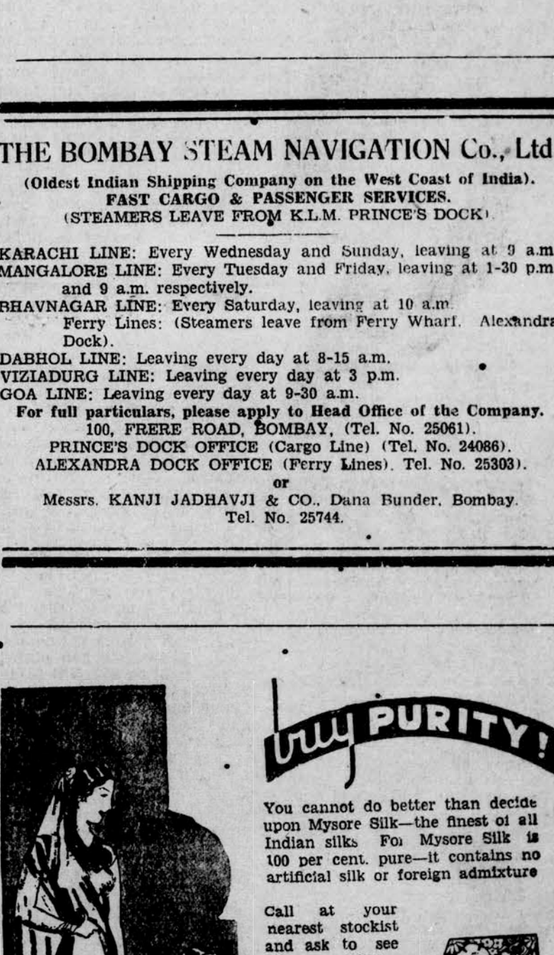
(From A Correspondent)

This Club was inaugurated last week at a gathering of ladies and gentlemen of the Kanara Saraswat Community held on the terrace of the King George High School Dadar, Hindu Colony. The function began with music by Miss Radha Mundkur followed by recitations and songs with acting by Misses Mira Mundkur, Sita Mundkur and Sunita Mangalore.

Mr. M. M. Koppikar on behalf of the organisers, said that the very fact of the large gathering that night proved the necessity of a Social Club.

The following are the members of the Provisional Committee formed to carry on for the present time activities of the Club, which include the starting of a reading room, class for ladies for sewing and cutting, music classes and such other indoor recreations as may be possible within the amounts available from members:—

President: Mr. M. M. Mundkur; Hon. Secretary: Mr. M. Sanjiva Rao; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Ganesh S. Panje; Members: Messrs M. M. Koppikar, K. Shankar Rao, B. B. Shankar Rao, D. S. Balvalli, R. G. Nadkarni, Mrs. Anusuya Bai R. Aroor and Mrs. Mitra Bai R. Ullal.



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8-04

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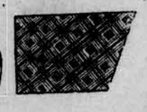

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PORBANDAR Mohd Ismail.
BHAVNAGAR Rathod Boot House.
BULSAR Hari Lal & Bros.
BHUJ The Cutch General Stores.
NASIK ROAD H. Joshi Bros.
NASIK Punjab Boot House
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DHOLKA Badrudin Najamuddin & Co.
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CHANDRARAO
MORE
2ND WEEK
at
PLAZA and APOLLO
Time as usual.

Status Of Indians Abroad

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS EXPRESSES CONCERN

NEW DELHI April 2.

When the session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was resumed to-day Mr. Manu Subedar moved a resolution on Indians abroad as follows:—"The Federation views with grave concern the policy of the British colonial administration in resorting to discriminatory legislation affecting the status, rights and privileges of Indians as British subjects in the colonies and particularly in South Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar and urges the Government of India to take firm and determined action to maintain and uphold the status, rights and privileges of Indians in these colonies and so secure for them, in all political and economic spheres, a position of equality with the other British subjects"

Mr. Subedar said that with the help of Indian settlers most of those colonies had been built up from wilderness into flourishing lands and the very same Indians were now being gradually thrown out. Many and varied were the disabilities imposed on them. What were the Government of India doing all these years? It was the attitude of Nero while Rome was burning. Indian labour was humiliated and insulated and Indian capital confiscated, and to persistent questions put to Government in the Assembly their replies were one series of evasions.

The best remedy for this state of affairs was self-government.

Mr. Dinshaw (Karachi) supported the resolution.

Seth Govind Das who recently toured South Africa, said there was still ample room in South Africa for the absorption of Indians who should not go there simply for the sake of exploitation, but for mutual advancement of themselves and the native population.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Lala Gurusharanlal moved a resolution expressing gratification to the U. P. and Bihar Governments for appointing a joint committee to investigate the possibilities of proper utilisation of molasses, particularly for the manufacture of power alcohol. The resolution strongly condemned the action of the Government of India in ratifying the international sugar agreement. It further urged that proper steps should be taken for the utilisation of molasses in other directions.

Lala Shankarlal, supported the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MENACE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK IMPORTS.

Lala Shri Ram moved a resolution which stated: "This Federation views with concern the increasing imports of artificial silk yarn into the country as they serve not only to displace in use cloth, both mill and handloom, made from Indian cotton but also to postpone indefinitely any serious attempt to produce artificial silk from indigenous raw materials; and it strongly urges the Government of India to take immediate steps to check such imports. This Federation further urges Government to encourage efforts to produce artificial silk from indigenous raw materials."

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. B. D. Amin moved the next resolution: That this Federation is of the opinion that diversity of procedure in the administration of excise regulations in different provinces in respect of rates of excise duties leviable on spirits and spirituous preparations has resulted in restricting the free internal movement of such preparations from one province to another and has acted as a handicap to the development of an indigenous pharmaceutical industry and of small industries utilising its products as raw materials.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta, the new president proposed a vote of thanks, recording the Federation's appreciation of the services rendered by the outgoing president, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, during his term of office.

After Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy had suitably replied to the tribute the session concluded.

Restriction Only On New Vaids And Hakims

Wearer Only Knows Where Shoe Pinches, Says Mrs. Deshmukh

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mrs. Annapurnabai G. V. Deshmukh in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on 29th March on the question of registration of Vaids and Hakims:

Mrs. Annapurna Gopal Deshmukh (Bombay City) addressing the House in Marathi said:

As regards the question of registration it is provided that a medical practitioner of 10 years' standing will be eligible for registration. There was some objection raised in regard to the period. Ordinarily, a medical course or an arts course like M.A. or B.A. takes up 7 or 8 years. A law course also takes the same period and even more. Unless a man gets through his whole course, he will not be entitled to call himself a vakil or a doctor or an M.A. Naturally, we should expect that a medical man whose activity concerns the life and death of the people should have at least this period of practice to get himself fully competent in the system he practises. Here it is a question of life and death, and if for the safety of the life of the patients registration is necessary, why should you oppose it.

When we give our lives as it were in the hands of doctors, is it not wise to entrust them to the care of the right kind of people. Why is it that a man who has not passed the examination is not allowed to practise as a pleader? He may have studied law for 4 or 5 years, though he may not have passed the examination. Then, why is he not allowed to practice and why is his name not included in the list of pleaders? In the law courts where pleaders practise, it is no question of life and limb, and yet, if a man has not passed the examination and obtained the sanad he is not allowed to practise. Therefore, I do not think there is anything objectionable in the attempt to have these doctors registered.

I do not for a moment contend that the old Vaids are not competent. They are very competent. That is why they are called Vaidraj. But now-a-days there are so many of them that the title of Vaidraj has lost all value; anybody is at liberty to call himself a Vaidraj, and there is no registration of any kind.

There is provision made in the Bill with regard to people who have been practising as Vaids and Hakims for some years. It is only with regard to the new people that a restriction is to be imposed. Registration is absolutely necessary and it should not be opposed.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES

The next point is about entrusting delivery cases to the Vaids and Hakims. I ask, how can these people be entrusted with labour cases? There it is a question not of one life but of two lives. It is only the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches: those who have suffered know what it is. I ask honourable members if it was a delivery case of the daughter of one of them, would they call in a Vaid or Hakim or a qualified doctor for the purpose I know they will go to a doctor rather than to a Vaid or Hakim; it is a question of life and death.

RESTRICTION ON NEW ONES

In the case of those who are expert Vaids and Hakims, they are given all facilities. It is only in the case of the new ones that a restriction is sought to be imposed. It has been argued that this will take away the bread of some Vaids and Hakims. But what about the unqualified doctors? Without passing an examination, are they taken on the register? No. So, why not make the rule applicable to the Vaids and Hakims. If the son of a doctor fails to pass the required examination even after studying for six or seven years, will the doctor say that the son has all the necessary knowledge, and therefore ought to be registered?

I agree there may be many minor points on which there may be differences of opinion. But the bill is going to be referred to a Select Committee, which will consist of members of all shades of opinion, and there all the points can be fully discussed.

RETALIATION

Then, Sir, if a doctor from America, Germany, etc., comes to this country, we go to him for advice, but an Indian doctor is not allowed to practise in America. I would therefore suggest to the Minister-in-charge, that a law should be passed according to which a doctor from a country in which an Indian doctor is not allowed to practise should be debarred from practising in India.

With regard to para III in the Bill, I think it is absolutely necessary. Qualified doctors generally do not like to reside in the villages. Of course there is an improvement in that state of things and where a doctor is available the villagers naturally like to take his treatment. So, the unqualified 'dais' may be allowed to continue to practise in the villages but as soon as a duly qualified one is available, the villagers will prefer to go to her. In my opinion, the third part of the Bill is very important, and should not be omitted.

4 KILLED AND 6 INJURED

Bloody Fight Between 2 Groups

MARDAN, April 5.

Four persons were killed and six received serious injuries in a sanguinary fight between two parties of Muslims of a village situated within the jurisdiction of Thakhat Kai Police station.

According to a report received here it appears that about a dozen persons, armed with lathis and axes, belonging to Mohamadan clan, hid themselves near the fields of the opposite party in the village. Shortly afterwards six brothers (owners of the fields) turned up to irrigate their fields, a fight ensued between the rival parties.

The Mardan District police are investigating.—A.P.

REDUCTION OF ARREARS OF RENT

Bill Introduced In Bihar Assembly

PATNA, April 4.

In the Bihar Assembly to-day the whole day was devoted to the resumed discussion on the restoration of the Bakasht lands and the reduction of arrears of Rent Bill. The discussion was inconclusive.

While members representing landed property interests criticised the Bill as entailing hardship on zamindars, Congress members and Scheduled Caste and Kisan spokesmen urged the widening of the provisions of the Bill in order to accord greater facilities to the tenantry.

Mr. Baldev Sahay, Advocate General, on behalf of the Government explaining the legal aspect of the Bill replied to the objection raised by Opposition members.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS 'SUMMUM BONUM' OF LIFE

(Continued from page 16)

return to their own village to teach after training.

PROVISION OF TEACHERS.

As to the provision of teachers, the Committee found that there were fundamental differences in the provision of teachers in different parts of India, though as a general rule the primary teacher is a product of the vernacular school either primary or secondary. The problem, say the Committee, must be viewed as a whole and not attempted piecemeal.

The Committee consider that with a view to raising the standard of women primary school teachers a minimum preliminary period of at least eight years' school education followed by a two years' training course is necessary.

The Committee are also of opinion that there should be more central training schools in rural areas with increased hostel accommodation and stipends for women primary teachers.

After showing the way how to avoid wastage, the Committee proceeds:

As for compulsion it was pointed out to the Committee that experience in boys' schools showed that it did not necessarily make wastage any less. Poverty was a great obstacle to the successful working of compulsion but there were a large number of children who could not come to school because the small amount of money they earned made all the difference between starvation and bare existence for their family. There was a certain stratum of the population which was beyond compulsion and the only way of getting them into schools would be to provide not only free meals and free clothing but allowances for their families.

PROPAGANDISTS OF EDUCATION.

The Committee, therefore, recommend strongly that existing school buildings, particularly in urban areas, should be improved, that all schools should have a play-ground and school garden attached, and that in order to attract children to school and to ensure more regular attendance closer contact and co-operation between the inspecting staff, teachers and parents should be encouraged, that instruction should be given in training schools as to methods of approach to parents.

There was cordial approval also of the general proposition as to the necessity for teachers being propagandists of education.

QUESTION OF FUNDS

On the point of finance while it was generally agreed that more money was being spent now on girls' education than before, the Committee are of opinion that the proportionate expenditure on girls' education should be increased, the funds being partially found by an adjustment of expenditure and elimination of waste. They further consider that primary education in girls' schools in rural areas should be free.

There was much financial waste, say the Committee, in the expenditure on primary education, specially boys' primary education. If there was a well-planned programme eliminating the waste, it would be possible to provide adequate facilities for girls as well as boys. The amalgamation of incomplete or small single-teacher schools alone would result in great saving and the money thus saved could be used both for the improvement of boys' primary education and the expansion of girls' education.

Secondary education was definitely too cheap; more money should be paid in fees so as to relieve Government budgets, say the Committee, of the burden of excessive and top-heavy expenditure on secondary and higher education. Besides, private benevolence must play a greater part in financing higher secondary education, thus releasing more money for the expansion of primary education.

The obstacles to the spread of education among women in India are many but it will be found that if faced they are liable to vanish. The question of purdah hardly affects the village and may be largely discounted. The chief obstacle has been the prevalent idea that girls' education is secondary to that of boys.

WOMEN MAKE BEST TEACHERS

But, for the mixed school to succeed it is necessary to have women teachers. The reason for this is obvious. Women teachers in a school would be a definitely civilising factor; they would give parents confidence and could do a vast amount of educational propaganda, while they could further devote attention to the games and physical training of the girls. They would also be able to give the girls the rudiments of training in domestic subjects. But there is a further advantage perhaps superior to all these. They would be able to bring to the training of the very small children that intuition and sympathy, which makes women the best teachers in the early stages.

The employment of women teachers in the infant classes would, therefore, not only attract girls to the village school, but would also lessen the stagnation which is at present so marked a feature of our primary schools. If the children can be moved on from class to class within a definite time, then literacy will increase immeasurably, and the place where the pace of subsequent advance is set is the Infant Class.

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To get the best results from Andrews Liver Salt, put one or two teaspoonfuls into a glass of water and stir—drink while effervescing.

The tins contain the same quantity as the bottles, but cost you less!

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LARGEST SALE OF ANY EFFERVESCING SALT IN THE WORLD

HAPPY EVENT FOR WINDSORS?

Rumour continuing in court circles but not confirmed this week was that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, who are living temporarily at the Chateau de la Maye near Versailles, are expecting a happy event in the summer reports "Cavalcade" of Mail Week.

YOUNGMEN'S JAIN SOCIETY'S RESOLUTION

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

The Working Committee of the Youngmen's Jain Society had passed resolutions at its meeting held on 31-3-38 under the presidentship of Sheth Bakubhai Manilal.

Recording its protest against alleged violence practised upon Muni Shree Nemvijayji aged 21, and while welcoming the suggestion that the Mahavir Jayanti Day, the Paryusana Holidays and Atthai Holis Holidays be observed as public holiday, protests against the claim of the Swetamber Jain Conference to be a representative body of the Jain community, and declaring that as it has been boycotted by the All-India Youngmen's Jain Society Sammelan, held at Surat in 1930, the Government, the honourable courts and officers concerned should never accept any step or resolution passed by the Swetamber Jain Conference as representative of the Jain community.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

Rumours Of Spanish Peace Moves

SHARP RISE ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, April 5

NEW YORK COTTON

Market was depressed by several be arish factors. Weakness of Liverpool, dullness of Spot cotton and textiles con tributed to prevailing weakness.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Market was subjected to heavy sell ing pressure. Tired long liquidation following lower overseas cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Prices declined on general selling a nd liquidation influenced by depressing foreign cables.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, April 5

Previous closing	8.57
To-day's opening	8.50
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	8.53
Difference	—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, April 5

Previous closing	4.74
To-day's opening	4.70
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	4.71
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 158-12
July August	Rs. 162-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 5

New York cotton was depressed by several bearish factors chief of which were weakness of Liverpool dullness of Spot cotton and textiles while lower eastern cables also contributed to prevailing weakness.

Trading in May began at 8.50 i.e. seven points lower than previous closing prices fell on lower Liverpool cables and local and foreign selling with the result that rates declined steadily however at lower level some resistance appeared with price hovering around 8.45.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 5

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.58/8.57) 8.50/8.50
July (8.66/8.65) 8.57/8.56
October (8.72/8.72) 8.62/8.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 5

May (4.75) 4.69
July (4.84) 4.78
May (6.65) 6.57
July (6.76) 6.66

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 5

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 154 julang prices declined on general selling while easier commodities further unsettled sentiment closed quiet at Rs. 162.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 5

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (17 9/16 paid sellers) 17 1/2 sellers
Duniop April (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Lightning April (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (5 11/16 buyers) 5 3/8 buyers
Forward July September (5 13/16 paid buyers) 5 1/2 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£41 3/4 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£13 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 1/16 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£9 13/16 sellers) £9 11/16 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 5

Tin (£173 3/4 buyers £174 sellers. Steady) £168 buyers £168 1/4 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£16 buyers £16 1/4 sellers. Very steady) £15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Easier.

Electrolytic Copper (£4. 3/4 to £43 3/4) £42 1/2 to £43 1/4

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 5

Previous closing	4.96 3/4
To-day's opening	4.96 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 5

Previous closing	4.96.59
To-day's opening	4.96.75
To-day's closing	4.96.59

FRANC RATE

London April, 5

Previous closing	159.18
To-day's opening	160.25
To-day's closing	160.56

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 5

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.75 and then fell to 4.96.71 subsequently further easing to 4.96.62.

Franc opened at 160.25 and then appreciated to 160.00 on considerable speculative covering as result of proposed financial measures.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.116) 12.061
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.51
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.35) 94.37
London on Shanghai (1-0 1/2 nominal) 1-0 5/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 5

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India and speculators bought. Small offering. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 5

Spot	(18 7/8d.) 19 1/8d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.) 18 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 5

London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-0 1/2) £7-0-0 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 5

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations:—			
Silver ready	48	13	0
Silver Chaitra	48	13	0
Silver Vaishakh	48	14	0
Gold ready	34	14	6
Gold Chaitra	34	14	0
Gold Vaishakh	34	12	0
Sovereign	22	12	6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 5

Liverpool wheat opened weak with May at 77 1/2 and July 77. The market was subjected to heavy selling pressure and tired long liquidation following lower overseas cables with sentiment entirely depressed by lack of any relieving feature.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 5

Chicago wheat opened easy with May at 0.82. Prices declined on general selling and liquidation influenced by depressing foreign cables with price further declining to 0.81 7/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 5

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations—			
Wheat May	4	5	6
Wheat September	4	6	3
Linseed May	7	3	9
Linseed September	7	5	3

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 5

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-3-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 5

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 91 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 5 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£91) £91 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£11: 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£106 7/8) £106 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/8) £74 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 7/8) £100 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 7/8) £106 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 7/8) £10: 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 7/8) £111 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 5

London stock kept generally steady on better enquiry but business small. Gilt-edged securities were in better request. Three and half quoted at 91 1/4 i.e. five shillings higher than last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Mark sand Spencer Ordinary (50) 50
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/2
Elec Music Industry (11-9) 12-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (28-6) 28-6
Imperial Chemical (30 ex div) 30
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-9) 62-9
Sao Paulo 4 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22) £25
Dunlop Rubber (27-9) 27-9
Unilever Ordinary (36-4 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Ford Motors (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61) £.9 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (9:-10 1/2) 96-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-7 1/2) 135-7 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (19-6) 19-6
Distillers (93-6) 93-6
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (35) 35-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-6) 39-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-3) 22-3
Inter Nickels (dol 41 7/8) dol 41 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 41-3
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-10 1/2) 17-6
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (25-0) 25-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-6
Gule Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (21-3) 21-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£(15) £14 7/8
Associated Portlands (75) 75
Trinidad Leaseholds (90) 87-6
Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 22-6
Anglo Iranian (71-3) 71-3
Burma Oil (100) 98-9
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (80) 80
Royal Dutch (£34 5/8) £34 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 5

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 41 1/2) dol 41
General Motors (dol 28 1/8) dol 28 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/2) dol 24 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 99 3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 5

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 78 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edged Securities Better

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 5

The Stock Exchange was quiet, until near the close, when it turned sharply higher on unconfirmed rumours of Spanish peace moves.

Giltedged securities were better as a class.

Industrials were especially favoured. Kaffirs were very active during the street session, advancing sharply, together with internationals and oils.

Commodities: Cocoa was actively irregular; Oilseeds were weak, especially Indians, in sympathy with La Plata advices.

Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Open Steady But Close Slightly Easier

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Jutes opened steady but closed slightly easier. Business was very small. Goals were quiet and easier condition still continued and only limited trading took place. Teas generally ruled dull. In miscellaneous section speculative issues displayed further decline, while other industrials shewed very little importance. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent loan 1951/54 102-13, three and a half per cent Government paper 98/1, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/5, five per cent loan 1945/55 118/4 small lots, five per cent loan 1939/44 104/2 small lots.

Banks:—Imperial conty 384 reserve 116.

Cottons:—Elgin 121 small lot, Kesoram 7/4, Mohini Mills 10/2.

Coals:—Bengal 302, Burrakur 13/6, Dhemo Main 9/6, East Indian 22, Equitable 34/3, Searsole 4, South Karanpura 4/11, Tarcher 1/4, West Jamuria 25/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 151 small lot, Barnagore 119, small lot; Birla 16/4, Clive 20/21, Howrah 42/12, Hukumchand pref 91 small lots, Kankanarrah 334, Lansdowne 141, National 20/6, Presidency 3/6.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/4, Indian Copper 2/3, Rohdesia Copper 1/10, Dalmia Cement ord 8/8, do pref 87, do defd 2/7. Frank Ross 5, Rawalpindi Elec. 24, Shahjahanpur Elec. 2/7, Hukumchand Steel ord 9, ex div; Indian Iron 27/4, Indian Steel wire products defd 2/2, Kumardhubi Eng. pref 15, Marshalls 1/3, Steel corpn ord 5/6, do pref 77/8, small lots; B. I. corpn ord 3, ex div small odd lot; Indian Cables 11/4, Indian National Airways pref ord 8/12, Rohtas Industries 21, Walford Transport 1/8, Moola Oil 1/1, Titaghur Paper first pref 165, Humayun Property ord 7/8, Midnapore Zemindary 8, Buland 11/2, Carew and Co. 11/8, C. Rights.

Teas:—Bishnauth 25/6, Gillapukhuri 22/8, small lot, Namborndi 6/4,

Debentures:—Three per cent 1937/51 Calcutta Port Trust 99/11, five per cent 1956/86 do 116/8, five and quarters per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100/4.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Panick Selling Subsided

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable advice dated London April 1:—

"Panic selling Americans may have subsided would be cautious that market until trend more clearly defined. Special Indian demand for Indian undated. Industrials here not now under pressure and show signs slow recovery. Years revenue figures helpful factor and opinion regarding rise in taxation now divided."

Consett Iron	9/5
John Brown	29/3
Baldwin	6
Broken Hill North	38/9
Broken Hill South	25
Rhodesian Broken Hill	3
Trench Mines	17/3
Petaling	12/9
Associated Manganese of S A	7
Kamra Tin	9d.
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	1/3
Westland Aircraft	4
Tunnel Cement	£1 7/8
Carreas B	17/3
O K Bazar	22/6
British Celanese II	4/6

LONDON SILVER

London, April 4.

Spot	18 7/8
Forward	18 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 4.

Gold Bars fine per oz £7-0-0 1/2

INDIA FIGURES IN BRITISH PRESS

MADRAS, April 4.

Foreign affairs generally are engrossing the attention of everyone in Europe at present more than at any time previously, observed Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Member, India Council, who is here on four months' leave in the course of a talk with Pressmen this morning.

INDIA V. DOMINIONS

India caught the eye of the British Press formerly only when they had to feature some sensational news about her, but now, whether due to their complaints or otherwise, that Indian affairs should find prominence in the British Press at least periodically. Indian news is published at least once in six weeks in the British papers, yet India stands entirely on a footing different from the Dominions.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar added that on the whole the review of the Congress administration of Provinces by the British Press had been appreciative. He refused to be drawn into a discussion about present day politics.—A.P.

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of March 1938 was:—

		Tons.
Pig Iron		89,300
Steel Ingots		76,400
Finished Steel—		
Semis for sale	18,400	
Finished	41,300	
		59,700

U. S. WHEAT CROP

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., cable:—

"Weather conditions becoming more favourable. Trade demand poor. Expect a reaction."

OKHA PORT SHIPPING

OKHA, April 5

S. S. 'Binfield' of British India, arrived on 28th ultimo, loaded 261 tons of rapeseeds for Calcutta and left on 29th ultimo.

S. S. 'Dalgoma' of British India, arrived on the 1st instant discharged 320 tons general cargo, including 50 bales of Egyptian cotton from London, Middlesbrough, Antwerp and Port Said and left on 2nd instant.—A. P.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 5th April 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,69,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-9 allotted approximately 76 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-8-10 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 12th April 1938. Successful tenderers should make payment on Thursday, the 14th April 1938, Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 1st April 1938, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,87,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 4.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12/17/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£13/10/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull cont. c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11/17/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April/May sellers	£11/12/6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 4.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels April/May sellers	37/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels April/May sellers	37/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers	33/6

LINSEED OIL

London, April 4.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked April sellers	24/7 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked May/Aug. sellers	24/7 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 4.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	5 9/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 4.

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality	6 1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 4.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.96.59
Paris	159.18
Berlin	12.38 3/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	4.99 3/8
Amsterdam	8.96 7/16
Brussels	29.48 1/2
Milan	94.35
Berne	21.64 1/8
Prague	142.37

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 4.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 ...	£77 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£111 5/8
Victory 3onds	£109 7/8
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£11 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£87
National Bank of India	£38 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP

"Reports are being circulated to the effect that the wheat crop is not as large as estimated. These rumours have been rife for some time and are attributable, we think, to the slowness with which the crop is leaving the country. At this period there is no reason to assert that production has been lower than officially estimated. The slow exportation is due to the fact that Europe is buying slowly—or not at all—owing to the high prices demanded by Argentine sellers. Directly, there is something like parity we shall see a brisker movement, though throughout the year our export volume is liable to be very low. Argentina has good wheat, both in the north and south, but it is being well held, assisted by the fact that South American buyers seem willing to pay the higher values demanded by our growers. Argentina's special quality of wheat is required in certain sections of the world, and while these are willing to pay our prices we cannot see that there is much to worry about. However, it would be well for growers to sell before the advent of the crops of the Northern Hemisphere. That is to say we should have sold by June next, or may be the holders will rue the policy of holding out for the last farthing."—'Times of Argentine.'

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 5

T Morrisoin ss Rezwani of 3306 reg tons, Captain E A Steggleo arrived from Jeddah via Karachi with pilgrims and general cargo.

B I S N ss Howra of 4096 reg tons Captain R C Brown arrived from Rangoon via Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Uhenfels of 4570 reg tons, Captain H Dieckmann arrived from Basra via Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

A Iranian Oil ss British Lord of 3520 reg tons, Captain J Kennedy, arrived from Abadan with diesel and furnace oil cargo.

SAILED

Anchor Line ss Elysia of 4211 reg tons, Captain J Dunlop sailed for Bhavnagar, Kathiawar Coast Ports and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Queda of 4760 reg tons, Captain J T Gregory sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Scindia S Nvg ss Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons, Captain E W Courtney sailed for Akyab in water ballast

P and O S N ss Mirzapore of 4135 reg tons, Captain J F Waldrum sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

M Mackenzie ss Steel Engineer of 3450 reg tons, Captain B M Green sailed for Calcutta via Madras and Colombo with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 5-4-38.

S S Ryenjo Maru (N Y K) for China Japan ports via Karachi

S S Goldenfels (L E) for Europe and American ports via Aden

S S Naples Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Penang Karachi.

S S Golconda (M M) for Calcutta, Pondicherry, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports.

S S City of Birmingham (F F C) for American Ports via Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.

S S City of Barcelona (J F) for Liverpool and Manchester via Bedi Bunder Karachi and Port Said.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 5

2 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 6-4 K Nixon
3 Mirzapore 4135 Karachi 5-4 M M
5 Canton 3432 Madras 6-4 L Edwards
6 Steel Engineer 3450 Colombo 5-4 M M
7 Clan Macwa 2726 Cochin 8-4 J Finlay
8 Uhenfels 4570 Bremen 7-4 L Edwards
9 Elysia 4211 Karachi 5-4 Anchor Line
11 Kybfels 4185 Karachi 10-4 L Edwards
15 Nicolson Georgeos 2467 Port Said for orders 7-4 Ralli Bros.
17 Queda 4760 Calcutta 5-4 M M

Victoria Dock

3 Bamora 1870 Port Gulf 6-4 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 7-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Rizwani 3306 Jeddah 6-4 T Morrison
Vita 14-4-38 M M
M El Madina 1628 Jeddah N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Carthage 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 8-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Barcelona 5-4-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 11-4-38 L Edwards
Markene 23-4-38 L Edwards
Tijuca 20-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 20-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 6-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Viller Perosa 8-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Borneo Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 13-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Bangalore 10-4-38 P and O S N
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barala 7-4-38 M M
Bangkalis 9-4-38 Volkart Bros.
Varela 9-4-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Naringa 7-4-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Homefield 6-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Howra 6-4-38 M M
Jalayamuna 8-4-38 Scindia S N
Jalarashmi 9-4-38 Scindia S N
Nagina 6-4-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 7-4-38 M M
Ryuyo Maru 9-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Dalgoma 6-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 13-3-38 M M
Bongalore 12-4-38 M M
Strathnaver 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 21-4-38 K Nixon
Circassia 22-4-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Goldenfels 10-4-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 8-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Napl. Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 15-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 6-4-38 M M
Varsova 7-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwan 7-4-38 T Morrison
Alavi 11-4-38 T Morrison
El Madina N F Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Viller Perosa 9-4-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

City of Hongkong 6-4-38 K Nixon
Vita 14-4-38 M M
Kybfels 10-4-38 L Edwards

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Kioto 2-4-38
S S Viceroy of India 2-4-38
S S Jalarajan 4-4-38
S S Bamora 4-4-38
S S Varsova 4-4-38
S S Kalavati 4-4-38
S S Parvati 4-4-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 4-4-38

EXPORTS

S S Uhenfels for Stockholm: 160 bags casein Amin and Sons.

For Jaffa: 23 bundles tamarind A H Diab; 24 bags turmeric K H Munshi;

For Suez: 91 bkts tamarind H Khiaram; 50 bales ctn piecegoods A Virji; 61 bales ctn piecegoods G N Musry.

For Port Said: 147 bkts tamarind H Khiaram; 750 bags gr nuts in shell G Gokalchand.

For Haiffa: 35 bags gr nut seed K H Munshi.

For Hamburg: 28 bags gum A Virji; 400 bags gum V Padamsey; 33 bales ctn waste clean N D Kaikini; 568 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 133 bags gum S Khetsey; 20 bags gum A Naorowji; 136 bales raw cotton Bombay Co.

For Rotterdam: 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 55 bags moong grain F Gokalchand; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Beyrouth: 125 bags gr nut seed A El Ejel; 30 bags masoor dall A El Ejel.

S S City fo Birmingham for Philadelphia: 54 bales raw wool D Abraham; 22 bales goat skins D Abraham.

S S Naples Maru for Moppo: 300 bales raw cotton Langley

For Fusan: 500 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Jinsen: 300 bales raw cotton Langley

For Kobe: 959 bales raw cotton Langley; 860 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Yokohama: 200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Osaka: 1000 bales raw cotton Langley; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Nicolaon Georgios for Port Said (for orders): 41047 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Goldenfels for Oslo: 1000 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Hamburg: 30 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1040 bags myrabollams K Trieamji; 15400 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 6400 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1695 bags gr nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 23 bags cloves Lee and Muirhead; 128 bags gum D Mavji; 18 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

For Ghent: 220 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Stockholm: 160 bags casein Amin and Sons.

For Sevilla: 5 cases dried guts Cox and Kings (Agents).

For Antwerp: 200 bags zinc ashes M S Abdulhusein; 6600 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 123 bags gr nut seed R Ratilal.

For Rotterdam: 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy

For Bremen: 59 bales raw cotton N Rajaram

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool: 110 bags buffalo pickers waste cuttings N A Gina; 50 bales ctn waste oily C Jairam

For Antwerp: 55 bales raw cotton K Narandas; 90 bales raw wool Ralli Bros; 385 bales raw cotton Bombay Co.

For Ghent: 500 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

S S Ryuyo Maru for Osaka: 1200 bdls tin plate cuttings Ali Bros.

S S City of Barcelona for Manchester: 44 bales raw cotton Swastika G Trading.

IMPORTS

S S Barpeta Agents M Mackenzie from Khoramshahr: 109 bundles attari; 434 bags p seeds; 80 bags gum; 54 bags zira.

From Bushire: 113 bags p seeds; 100 bags roots; 68 bags raisins; 485 bags almonds.

From B Abbas: 56 bags zirah; 256 bags raisins.

From Jask: 310 bags fish manures

From Muscat: 309 bags d dates; 226 bags sardines.

From Gwadar: 60 bundles shiffi mats.

S S Varsova Agents M Mackenzie from Basrah: 50 bags beans; 2168 bkts wet dates; 1005 bags mash; 299 bags d dates; 343 bags dairy seeds

From Karachi: 2177 bags wheat; 113 bags zira seeds; 433 bags gram flour; 858 bales cotton.

S S Garbeta Agents M Mackenzie from Tellicherry: 645 bags cocoanuts.

From Ponani: 300 bags cocoanuts

From Tuticorin: 427 bags gr nuts with shell.

From Badagora: 347 bags copra

From Bassein: 22136 bags rice

From Calicut: 95 bundles coffee husks, 40 cases coffee; 51 jottas mangoes.

S S J Jalarajan Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 31072 bags rice.

From Cochin: 843 bundles coir yarn; 245 bundles coir rope; 123 bags cocoanuts.

From Ponani: 879 bags cocoanuts

From Calicut: 56 bundles coir yarn; 1024 bags copra; 297 bags cocoanuts; 143 bundles coir rope.

U. S. Cotton Prices Decline 50 Cents. A Bale

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL SELLING

Decline In Wall-Street Tells

Bombay, April 5.

Of generally dull American markets on Monday. Chief commodities showed substantial declines. Cotton was a very uninteresting market, Bombay and Liverpool selling contributing to the fifty cent fall per bale. The market opened steady but was inactive. Prices declined on liquidation prompted by earlier easiness of stocks but the market encountered resistance at 8.50 for May. Prices then rallied partially on covering and local buying in sympathy with the Stock market together with light hedge selling. The market was easily influenced by small orders.

Prices opened 8 points down with May 8.58 and soon rallied to 8.60 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling pressure and May was quoted 8.50 which was the lowest level for the day. The market closed at a net decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 9 points at 8.63c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 8 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 8.80c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 4.77. There was Bombay straddle selling otherwise the market was quiet. Later on there was straddle buying against New York meeting hedging of outside growths and local liquidation. The market closed at a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.86d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Giza futures declined 1 to 2 points and Uppers lost one point. The Alexandria market was barely steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 7 points.

MARKET PSYCHOLOGY

Cotton has continued to advance steadily with a noticeable broadening of interest reflecting evidences of a change in market psychology following a number of important developments here and abroad. The movement started when farm legislation became assured and when the Government made known its attitude towards higher commodity prices, while more recently political developments in Europe and the general upward movement of other commodities and of the stock market have helped to revive confidence.

Business has improved materially; there has been active buying on foreign account and also for Wall Street and the trade. The absence of March notices to-day strengthened the March position and the willingness of holders to dispose of their cotton caused active covering by trade shorts and also transferring of short hedges from nears to distant positions. Increased activity in textiles has contributed to the better feeling, although the buying is believed to be inspired by predictions of a processing tax rather than by the immediate needs for goods.

SPOT DEMAND

Spot demand has continued moderate, mills buying cautiously, although fixing prices for old purchases more actively. Offers from the South have continued small and consequently hedge pressure has been lacking. Southern holders have been encouraged by the advance and are not disposed to sell, as they are still awaiting an official interpretation of the Farm Bill, especially those sections concerning the two-cents subsidy for farmers who are willing to transfer the ownership of their cotton to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Sentiment has become noticeably more bullish, although the conservative element is still disposed towards caution owing to the unfavourable statistical position. Others, however, are inclined to anticipate more definite action by Washington to raise values. The wider New York-Bombay differences have attracted much attention and are so far resulting in comparatively little Bombay selling although they are reaching a point at which it is evidently profitable to reverse the straddle.—"M. G. P."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10-9 a.m.)	8.60—06
N. Y. May Lowest (10-54 a.m.)	8.50—16

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All City markets will remain entirely closed on Friday the 8th inst. on account of 'Ram Navami.'

Liverpool May Highest	4.77+03
Liverpool May lowest	4.73—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Decline owing to weakness of the Bombay market. Local jobbers being caught "long." Our opinion is that market may be further depressed owing to hedge selling against the outside growths crop

Liverpool.—Continued long liquidation of May and July depressing influence. Nears weak owing teared tender undesirable cotton. Trade inquiry for actual cotton is better but there is very little business. Market likely to drift lower but think prices are near bottom.

New York.—Foreign selling and May liquidation with trade demand on recessions.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Cotton market narrow early small Bombay selling May liquidation easing trade buying broadened extreme decline continued scale trade interest likely.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

New York:—"Support by good trade buying May at 8.50. Rallied on shorts covering. Weather continues favourable. Poor demand for spot cotton and goods."

"Some straddle reversing. Crop prospects are favourable. Slow demand for textiles."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York cotton exchange service cabled:

Bill before Congress believed likely to pass which would raise acreage goal to 2,840,000. Growers expected fertilize heavily. Mill trends adverse American and abroad. Commodities at new low for recession.

Their New York friends cabled:

Continued mill curtailment. Satisfactory crop progress, with increasing original acreage quota; Brazilian hedge pressure due shortly. unable see much rallying power our market.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 4.

May	8.57—09
July	8.63—11
October	8.71—09
December	8.72—10
January	8.75—09
March	8.79—09
Middling spot	8.63—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 4.

May	8.69—08
July	8.74—10
October	8.83—08
Middling spot	8.80—07
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
May	8.51/8.50
July	8.58/8.57
October	8.65/8.65
Noon Call.—	
May	8.55
July	8.62
October	8.69

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 4.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

April	4.70
May	4.74
June	7.78—01
July	4.83—01
August	4.86—01
September	4.89—01
October	4.92—01
November	4.93—01
December	4.95—01
January	4.97—01
February	4.99—01
March	5.01—01
Middling Spot	4.86
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.77
October	4.96

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 4.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light	7
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	26
Electric Bond Common	6
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	39
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	19
Columbia Gas and Elec.	6
United Corpn.	3
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. D	75
Northern S. Power A.	9
American Tel and Tel.	122 1/4
Western Union Telg.	20 1/2
New York Central Rly.	12 1/4
Pennsylvania Rly.	16 3/4
Firestone Rubber	18
Pullman	25
Bethelehem Steel	43 1/2
Ludlum Steel	14
Republic Steel	13
United S. Steel	40 3/4
Amr. Car Foundry	16
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	40 3/4
Chrysler Motors	39 1/2
General Motors	28 1/4
General Electric	30 1/4
Radio Corp	5 1/4
Union Carbide	62 1/4
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
Socony Oil	12 3/8

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 130 July 142 Oct. 152 Dec. 157 Jan. 160 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 160/4—Liverpool May 1938 4.77 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 163/14—Liverpool July 4.86 Rs. 47 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 160/4—New York May 8.57 Rs. 31 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 163/14—New York July 8.63 Rs. 29 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, April 5

Yarn No.	April	June	Aug.
10 1/2s.	126	125	124
20 1/2s.	166	164	163

Amr. Tob B.	66
Chase Bank	27 1/2
Amr. Can	80 1/2
Eaton Mfg.	12 1/2

Steel Company working 32.6 p.c.

Turnover 675,000 shares.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 5.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market again ruled easy to-day with general selling. All talks about taking deliveries of Broach cotton have evaporated in aid and the market looks like reaching lower levels.

The weakness in the local market is due to speculative position. During the marketing period of the American cotton crop our prices were kept unduly high and checked all export business. It is a pity that the disparity is now causing extensive losses to cotton holders. It remains to be seen how far prices will decline.

The prospects for the new American cotton crop are excellent at present and there is a move to increase area under cotton cultivation. Thus the prospective position at present favours lower prices and it will be unsafe to hold any cotton.

Present prices are not far from the lowest levels reached during last October when Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 151 and to-day it stands at Rs. 158.

Export enquiry for our cotton is slow and large are likely to have depressing effect. The chairman of the East India Cotton Association appealed some months backs to hold cotton and now time is coming near when we have to exert more to save the price structure from acute fall.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 163/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 162/8 with no support.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but it opened 4 points down on lower Bombay cables. In the local market Broach A/M declined to Rs. 162 when there appeared covering and prices rallied to Rs. 162/4. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	157 12 0
Broach J/A	161 8 0
Oomra May	142 8 0
Oomra July	144 4 0
Bengal May	122 10 0
Bengal July	123 14 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 5

	Extra Sprfine	Su.	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	131	128	125		122
Punjab	131	128	125		122
Rajputana	131	128	125		122
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	
C P No. 1	164	161	158	155	
C P No. 2	157	154	151	148	
Broach No. 2		164	162	160	158
Punjab Ame		185	182	179	176
Surat		216	213	210	207
Rajpipla		208	205	202	199

Ready Cotton Sales

Bombay, April 5

50 Japan T and Co Malegaon 5 off
125 Japan T and Co Pusad 2 1/2 on
70 Japan T and Co Karanjo 2 on
104 Japan T and Co Pachora 137
65 Japan T and Co Akot 2 on
52 Japan T and Co Jalna 137
52 Japan T and Co Dhamangaon 5 on
212 Japan T and Co Pandurna 148 1/2
105 Japan T and Co Dhamangaon 148 1/2
250 Dawn Mill Malarkotda 128
125 Langli and Co Arvi 8 on
100 Bombay and Co Sadli 6 on
47 Cotton Agent Pusad 2 1/2 on
122 G G Kesha and Co Dharwah 5 on
121 G G Kesha and Co Karanja 145
208 G G Kesha and Co Banusa 144 3/4
71 B Mavji Veravur Kacho 138 1/2
53 Volkart Bros Khamgaon 139
70 Khatav Mill Dholera old 114
35 Khatav Mill Pachora 113
82 Khatav Mill Dhulia 112

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 5

Bengal Superfine	132/34
Bengal Fine	128/30
Bengal F G	125/27
C P 1	154/59
C P 2	149/50
Arvi	150/52
Amraoti	144/46
Ellichpur	151/52
Berar	145/47
Khandesh	134/38
Jalna Sailu	136/40
Burwah Sanavad	148/50
Khandwa	148/50
Harda Khirkiya	149/51
Mathia	124/29
Malkapur	142/44
Broach	162/64
Punjab 4 F	177/80
Punjab 289 F	210/15
Sindh 4 F	170/75
Sindh N T	195/200
Navsari	224/25
Jagadia Ankleshwar	208/10

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 5

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales 2 days. This year Last year

Khandesh		46,859	199,249
Central India	347	36,953	309,662
Barsi and Nagar	566	128,737	154,751
Hyderabad Gaorani	64	36,850	86,516
Berar	1,822	273,858	517,694
Central Provinces	157	59,725	106,178
Total Oomras	2,956	582,928	1,374,050
Dholera	1,307	55,116	62,944
N W Provinces	99	2,754	8,150
Rajputana		12,923	69,932
Sind Punjab	1,003	461,775	286,541
Broach	3,359	99,196	224,794
Coompta and Dharwar	367	13,208	16,615
Westerns Northerns	239	10,318	20,895
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1	1,440	4,015
American		155,063	6,901
Egyptian, African and Sudan	763	287,747	218,232
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	32
Total	10,094	1,683,704	2,293,316

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 31st March

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,047	178,212	307,558
Japan and China	622	397,548	957,100
Coast Ports		42,895	14,626
Up-country by Rail		239,879	173,038
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		14,923	67,714
Total	1,669	874,457	1,520,036

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 5.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-0 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate declined 250 points at 159.18 Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.96 3/4. London spot silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 18 7/8d. while forward was unchanged at 18 7/16d. New York spot silver prices was fixed at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures closed unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.0 1/2. The local market seems to be long in London markets and shorts are inclined to cover believing some settlement between U.S. and Mexican Governments regarding silver purchases. The market was fairly steady to-day with increased professional buying in silver while gold was quiet with scattered selling.

GOLD

Ready	34 14 9
Chaitra delivery	34 13 9
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0 2 0
Vaishakh delivery	34 11 9
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0 4 3

SILVER

Ready	48 15 0
Chaitra delivery	48 14 0
Chaitra Teji-mandi	1 2 0
Vaishakh delivery	48 13 6
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	1 14 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 4.

April	41.10
May	42.40
June	42.40

London Metals

London, April 4.

Copper	£38 17 6
Lead	£15 18 6
Spelter	£13 17 6
Tin	£172 12 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 5

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 43-8-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 4

May	£9 15 0
June	£9 16 3

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, April 5

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	26 12 0
Highest	26 12 0
Lowest	26 4 9
Closing	26 7 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	31 1 0
Highest	31 1 0
Lowest	30 15 9
Closing	31 0 6
Cottonseed May—	
Opening	17 10 6
Highest	17 11 9
Lowest	17 10 0
Closing	17 10 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 4

May	78 1/2d.
July	78 1/4d.
October	77 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 4

May	dol 0.82 1/2
July	dol 0.79 1/4
September	dol 0.80

London Sugar

London, April 4.

May	4s. 11 3/4d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 5

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 2 0
Shipment April June	4 14 0
Shipment July Sept	4 14 6
Shipment Oct Dec	4 14 6
Kesar	12 5 0
Saraya	11 15 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, April 4

July	2.13
September	2.15
January	2.13

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 4.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 161 1/2; highest 161 1/2; lowest 160; closing 160 1/4

Broach J/A op 165; highest 165; lowest 163 3/4; closing 163 7/8.

Oomra May op 145; highest 145 1/4; lowest 144 3/4; closing 144 3/4

Oomra July op 147 1/2; highest 147 1/2; lowest 146 1/2; closing 146 1/2

Bengal May op 125 1/2; highest 125 1/2; lowest 124 3/4; closing 124 3/4

Bengal July op 127; highest 127; lowest 126; closing 126.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-4-38) Rs. 4 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 10 3/4.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 4-4-38	7338000	6258000
Receipts yesterday 4-4-38	15000	10000
Exports to date 4-4-38	4940000	4684000
Stock at Ports 1-4-38	2999000	1820000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-4-38	2394000	1566000
Stock at Liverpool 1-4-38	1203000	1020000
Visible Supply 1-4-38	7114000	5037000
Quantity in sight 1-4-38	12661000	11792000
Quantity out of sight 1-4-38	5422000	10007000

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 5.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3 per cent 1951/64	102/6
3 per cent 1941	103
3 per cent U P Bonds 9/	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/1	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108
4 per cent 1960/70	114/0
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119
5 per cent 1939/44	104
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/13

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1953/63	113
3 pc. cent 1955	122
5 per cent 1945/55	118/3
1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	101/14

Note:—Market acts heavy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 5.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 267 7/8
Bank's buying T T 265 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,190
Bank's buying T T 1 220

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 72 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.96.31 4th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 5th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 25/32 5th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/0 13/16 5th instant
Java/London 3.85 5th instant.
London/Paris 159.18 4th instant.
London/Belgium 29.46 1/2 4th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.64 1/8 4th instant.
London/Berlin 12.38 1/4 4th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 1/2 4th instant.
London/New York 4.96.50 4th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 1/2 4th instant.
London/Italy 94.35 4th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-1 2nd instant.
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 4th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 2nd instant.
Silver London Ready 18 7/8 4th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 per cent 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 per cent 4th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 4th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 4.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	91
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	111 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 5

Wheat	5,045 cwts.
Linseed	22,773 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	785 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,138 cwts.
Poppyseed	438 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,778 cwts.
Castorseed	639 cwts.
Ric	2,467 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,990 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,450 cwts.
Gram	309 cwts.
Jeowar	2,756 cwts.
Bajre	851 cwts.
Indian sugar	7,471 cwts.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 4.

EAKEL.—	
May	13.15—1.
July	13.33—0
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.10+2.
June	10.13+3.
GIZA—	
May	12.40+6.
July	12.49+3.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 1st April	16,078
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,673,610
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,274,500
Decrease	600,890

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 5.

April	229.90—100
June	216.50
August	215.00—140
October	216.50—120

PAY IN—APRIL 11 PAY OUT—APRIL 13

Further Fall In Steel Shares

TIRED LONG LIQUIDATIONS

Ugly Rumours From Ahmedabad

BOMBAY, April 5.

The local Share Bazar which was open to-day for one hour registered a further decline of Rs. 30 in Tata Steel Defd. shares on tired long liquidation.

The chief reasons for weakness were a drop of dol. 2 1/2 in U.S. Steel shares and ugly rumours from Ahmedabad.

It was reported that the Ahmedabad Share Bazar had suspended trading to-day as a result of a squeeze in Mill Shares where some local operators are caught heavily short.

It was also talked on the floor of the Exchange that Tata Steel Ordinary shares will be given a dividend of Rs. 11 and Dfds. Rs. 45. This report although a rumour was followed by local operators as in view of unfavourable prospective situation of the Steel industry.

We are informed that in Great Britain demand for iron and steel manufactured goods except structural and plates is most disappointing and dealers are unwilling to take deliveries in the absence of consumers' demand. War threats were mainly responsible for large purchases by dealers but now they find utter absence of demand and several furnaces are being closed down.

As far as the local market is concerned there was utter absence of any professional support and prices sagged under long liquidation. The technical position of the market has improved which may result in a temporary natural rally but there is nothing encouraging in the general situation for a sustained improvement.

The members of the Native share and Stock Brokers meet on Thursday the 7th inst. to consider the proposed refo published by the Government.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 5.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	857	8
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	237	8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	230	10
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	157	8
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250 David	76	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	5
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	158	12
1,000 Hindustan	1720	0
100 Indore	65	1
100 Khatau (Rs 3)	122	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	266	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	512	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102	8
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	1
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	237	8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	3
100 Phoenix (Rs 10)	253	12
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	1
1,000 Sholapur (Rs 30)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	78	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	208	12
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
500 Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	8
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,547	8
125-500 Imp Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	383	2
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	139	12
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	14
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	120	0
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	37	12
200 Oriental	4350	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	133	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45 plus 30)	1420	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50 BOM. TRAM (2-6)	123	7
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10 Broach (As 5)	10	1
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	170	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	146	4
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29)	1336	4
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantej	922	8
100 C. Province	100	0
100 Dn Baramati	106	
100 Gujarat	98	12
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	723	12
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp (As. 11)	6	4
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	3
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49	8
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs 36-3-6)	955	0
75 TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	224	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	337	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	157	8
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 12-12)	255	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM Rs. 5)	235	0
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	542	8
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	192	8
8sh. Er. B. Petrol	3	5 6
50 BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	90	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	140	0
50 I. Invest Trust	44	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 36)	990	0
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	70	0
15 Scindia	17	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 5.

Bombay Dyeing (868/12) 857 852 857 855 857

Centur (250) 245 247 237 240 237

Central India (236/4) 232 236 230/10

Kohinoor (272/8) 275 270 266

New Great (237/8) 235 237

Iple:. (81/10) 80 78/12

Swadeshi (216/4) 215 212 214 208

Associated Cement (120/12) 121 120/8 121 120

Andhra (1420) 1420

Tata Hydro (146/4) 146/10 146/4

Tata Power (X.D. 1333/12) 1330 1335 1333

Tram Ord. (24/6) 123/12 123/2 123/7

T. Steel Dfd. (985) 965 960 982 972 982 946 955 952 960 955

T Steel Ord (227/8) 224 228 226 223 224 224/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (172/8) 173 172/12

Bellapur (157/8) 157 155 157

B. Steam (237/8) 237 235

B. Burma (557/8) 552 560 543 542/8

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 4.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.11+3.
May	6.22—1.
July	6.71—2.
October	6.80—2.
November	6.80—2.
January 1939	6.84—2.
March	6.89—2.
UPPERS.—	
Spot	5.92+3.
May	5.79—1.
July	5.85—1.
October	5.90—1.
November	5.96—1.
January 1939	5.95—1.
March	6.00—0.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 5.

June	52.70
July	53.00

25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	0
PREFERENCE.		
4 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
8 p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	73	4
5 p.c Central India (T.F)	052	8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	107	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1548	12
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	206	4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c Bom. Telephone	56	12
7 p.c Sholapur	80	4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	8

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Out of a total of 43138 shares for delivery in April settlement account through the Clearing House of the Native Share and Stock Brokers the following are conspicuous:—

Associated Cement		9965
Andhra		119
Alcock	..	280
Belapur	..	1365
Bombay Burma	..	1376
Bombay Steamer	..	371
Bom. Telephone	..	760
Century	..	1379
Colaba	..	610
Dyeing	..	782
Gokak	..	1315
Indian Bleaching	..	580
Kohinoor	..	1019
New Great	..	950
Nagpur	..	1623
Phoenix	..	31
Premier Construction		2830
Shivrajpur	..	2220
Swadeshi	..	609
Simplex	..	1400
Tata Steel Ord.	..	11800
Tata Steel Def.	..	1461
Tata Hydro	..	880
Tata Power	..	713
Tram	..	3680

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1938

Police Excesses In Mansa

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS

Smt. Sharda Bahen Mehta, Member, All-Indian Women's Conference, Ahmedabad Branch and Smt. Champa Bahen Mehta went to Mansa on 1st April, to have an idea of the heavy repression carried on by the State on the women. In the course of a press statement they say:—

First of all we went to Punjapura. There we learnt that on a previous day menfolk had been arrested. On that account women had convened a meeting near the temple. About 100 to 150 women had gathered. In the meantime the Talati Devishankar together with the Fozdar and a posse of police numbering 25, and 6 or 7 police on horse-back came. For the purposes of disbanding the meeting they made a lathi-charge. Women received the blows on their heads, ears, backs, thighs and anklets. We inquired about the beating and we saw the swellings and the bruises as well the black marks.

One of the women thus beaten is a 70 year old dame, who has been beaten so very severely in the back and abdomen that she is getting excruciating pains and cannot turn sides. Since last three days she has not eaten anything and finds it difficult to breathe.

Another 80 year old woman Bai Santok, by name, has been so beaten on her hand that it is swollen. Another woman who is passing her last days has been beaten in the abdomen.

The women who had been beaten were taken to the Mansa Hospital and they were detained there till 6 o'clock in the evening, and after giving and applying some medicines were driven away.

After recording the statements of women at Punjapura, we went to Mansa. At Mansa women had taken out a big procession at 4 p.m. in protest of the happenings on the previous day morning at Punjapura. Other women from Fatehpura, and Itadra had also joined the procession and it must have numbered more than 500. Even young girls of 10 and 15 had joined the procession.

When the procession reached Darbargadh the police tried to stop it and they cordoned the procession. The police tried to snatch away the national flag from the hands of a woman but the women bravely resisted. In the resistance the flag staff was taken away and the women were beaten with it. This made the women to sit down. The police began to disperse the women with a lathi charge. But the women stuck to their places. They sat very close to each other. In the melee several women lost their shoes. The police picked up these and began to beat women with these shoes. It is impossible for us to write anything about the abuses the police gave to these women. Moreover dust was thrown on the faces of these women.

Bai Kashi Bahen, the Presrident of the ladies, aged 65 to 70, advised the women to remain calm. At the very minute motor buses loaded with police and other on horse back came and Bai Kashi was beaten. She lost her senses. She was removed by other women to her house where she regained her consciousness only after lapse of two hours. Due to the beating, the whole of her body has become very stiff like a log. Groaning has also begun. We saw the marks of the beating on her stomach, chest and back. But the brave woman was saying, "If I can get up, I shall join the women again". The news and report of this beating had been sent to the doctor but he did not care to note the complaint or do anything in the matter.

When we reached Mansa, sisters from Fatehpura and Itadra, who had taken part in the previous days procession and who were beaten had come to see us at Mansa.

INTERVIEW WITH DIWAN.

After hearing the story from the women, we went to Darbhargadh to see the Raolji. The Jamadar took us to the Diwan first. Our Interview was arranged in Diwan's Kutchery. We informed the Diwan that we had come to see the Raolji and we had already sent a telegram seeking an appointment. He arranged the interview. In the meanwhile we talked with the Diwan. We told him that it was absolutely undesirable that such severe treatment should be meted out to the women and that such things should not be repeated. He informed us that he had issued on orders for harassing the women and the Raolji himself had issued an order to stop them as the procession was coming to the Darbargadh during the office time and there was a likelihood of disturbance in our work.

He called the Jamadar as a witness to substantiate his plea that the police had done no beating and had used no foul language. Immediately on hearing this the Jamadar got excited and denied our statements and facts. He said that he and his police had not injured anybody. The Diwan had drafted a telegram protesting against the news appearing in the papers. In regard of certain facts that we told him, the Diwan had to change the draft in our presence. From this we conclude that facts he had gathered were not correct. While our talks were going on the Raolji came and talked with us in gentlest manner and heard what we had to say. He did not believe in the story of the atrocities that we told and said that injuries may have been sustained due to some other reasons.

We told him that it would be one of the most amazing accidents that on a single day such a large number of women be injured at a particular hour. In reply the Raolji smiled, and from his talk we gathered that the Darbar had been informed about the happenings at Punjapura. We did not find any substance in his plea. In the end we told Raolji that it was an insult to him if the women in the State were insulted. As such on behalf of the women of India we have come to gather the facts and to request you to put a stop on such things. Thereupon the Raolji has shown his satisfaction that we had gone there to get a correct facts and that he assured us that no such atrocities had taken place and will not take place.

We have seen with our own eyes the excesses perpetrated on Mansa women and that has made our hearts cry but at the same time we feel a certain pride that even the illiterate sisters have acquired that quiet strength to face whatever repression comes their way and have also got the courage to stand against all odds. It is really an auspicious omen showing the awakening that has come in the womanhood of India, and even if we are not able to do any thing further in the matter our sympathies with these sisters of ours will inspire these brave sisters and strengthen them in their just fight.

A section of the huge crowd of Mansa peasants enthusiastically welcoming Journalists.

TRIBUTES TO RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE

Plea For Official Support

(From A Correspondent).

The N. G. Rao's English Tailoring College celebrated its Silver Jubilee at the Institute Luso Indiano Hall, Dabul, on Sunday last. The function was presided over by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, and among those present were Mr. Advani, Director of Industries, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Ex-Minister, Mgr. Mendonca, Vicar of Dabul Church, Mr. A. R. Dias of the A. R. Dias & Bros.

Glowing tributes were paid by the Chairman, Mr. Advani and others, to the consistent efforts made by Principal Rao in systematically training youths in a profession that had long been looked down upon in this country, while it thrived eminently in every other country. So long as humanity existed fashions in men's and women's clothing were bound to rule the day, and it was advisable that India no more treated this profession with any neglect.

Principal Rao's College trained students in the art of Tailoring and those that had passed out from this institution had not only opened shops of their own but also started tailoring schools in various centres in India. The College has built up such a reputation that even B. A.'s and M.A.'s were coming there to take a course in tailoring.

While appreciating the work of Principal Rao in the cause of Tailoring the speakers urged Government to recognise such a useful Institution as Mr. Rao's with official support this branch of industry may thrive and provide employment to a great number of unemployed in this country.

There was also a little drama enacted by a few young children to the accompaniment of some Indian music.

2 BROTHERS MURDERED

Third Brother Under Arrest

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

It is reported that two elder brothers of Mr Nirmal Chandra Bose, an employee of the Allahabad Arsenal, were found murdered today.

Mr. Nirmal Chandra Bose has been arrested in this connection as all the three brothers were living with their father.—United Press.

FROM MIDNAPORE JAIL ALSO

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The "United Press" further understands that the women prisoners in the Midnapore Jail including Bina Das, who was convicted in connection with an attempt on the life of Sir Stanley Jackson, the then Governor of Bengal, at the Senate Hall while the Convocation was going on, and Santi Ghose and Sumiti Choudhury, convicted in connection with the murder of Mr. Stevens, the then District Magistrate of Tipperah, will also be brought down to Calcutta and Gandhiji will be afforded all facilities to interview them.—United Press.

Education Of Girls 'Summum Bonum' Of Life

"Only Way To Secure Permanent Universal Literacy"

WOMEN'S ROLE AS TEACHERS: WAYS TO SECURE NECESSARY FUNDS

Exhaustive Report Issued By Women's Education Committee

EDUCATE THE GIRLS FOR PERMANENT UNIVERSAL LITERACY.

This in brief summarises the recommendations made in their report, just published, by the Women's Education Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education to examine the existing arrangements for the education of girls at the primary stage.

IT IS ESSENTIAL, SAY THE COMMITTEE, THAT THE PROPORTION OF GIRLS UNDER INSTRUCTION IN THE PRIMARY STAGE SHOULD BE INCREASED CONSIDERABLY AND UNLESS GIRLS' EDUCATION IN THE RURAL AREAS IS GREATLY IMPROVED, ALL ATTEMPTS TO SPREAD LITERACY WILL BE IN VAIN.

AFTER HAVING STUDIED THE FIGURES THROUGHOUT INDIA THE COMMITTEE CONSIDER THE POSITION WITH RESPECT TO GIRLS' PRIMARY EDUCATION AND THE RESULTANT LITERACY FIGURES TO BE MOST UNSATISFACTORY.

The Committee accordingly recommend that until the relative positions are more even all further schemes for expanding boys' primary education should proceed 'pari passu' with similar schemes for increase in the girls' primary education and that girls' primary education should have a prior claim on public funds where provision for both cannot be found.

While for purposes of calculation 12 per cent. of the total population, or of the male or female population as being the maximum number of children between the ages 6 and 11 available for education may be accepted, the figures, say the Committee, show that only 16.5 per cent. of the girls who should be in school are actually attending as compared with 50.3 per cent. of boys. The figures vary enormously between the different provinces. Omitting the smaller areas, Madras leads with 28.3, the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa have only 6.1, 7.6 and 6.0 respectively.

QUALIFIED TEACHERS NECESSARY.

It was generally agreed that higher qualified teachers were necessary and that the primary passed teacher even if trained could not be regarded as satisfactory.

But the number of qualified women who came out in 1935 from 36 colleges, 376 high schools, 392 Anglo-vernacular middle schools, 522 vernacular middle schools and 33,786 primary schools for girls in the whole of India was as follows: Graduates 462, Intermediate 1,184, Matriculation and High School 4,281 and Middle Standard Examination 13,173.

Provided half the number of girls who are of educable age at the primary standard are to be brought to school the extra number of teachers required throughout India would be 151,188. The actual number of trained teachers turned out in 1935 was barely 2,500.

HOW CO-EDUCATION HELPS

A large number of girls attend boys' schools, the reason being not any preference for boys' schools as such though the inefficient teaching in many girls' schools where the teachers were unqualified women or superannuated men teachers was responsible for much of the attendance in boys', schools, but the lack of girls' schools.

Co-education, however, definitely means a saving on buildings and equipment. The Committee therefore consider that co-education at the primary stage should be the ultimate aim in all small rural areas but where the numbers are large separate schools are desirable. They further consider that co-education in Backward areas can only be achieved by the appointment of women teachers in mixed schools.

WOMEN AS TEACHERS

But how is it possible to get women teachers in villages?

There is often no place where they can live and they cannot go unprotected. The difficulty about a married couple in a village where there are two schools is that the man might be transferred and the woman left. The employment of married couples can therefore be a solution only in mixed schools and will not help the girls' school at all.

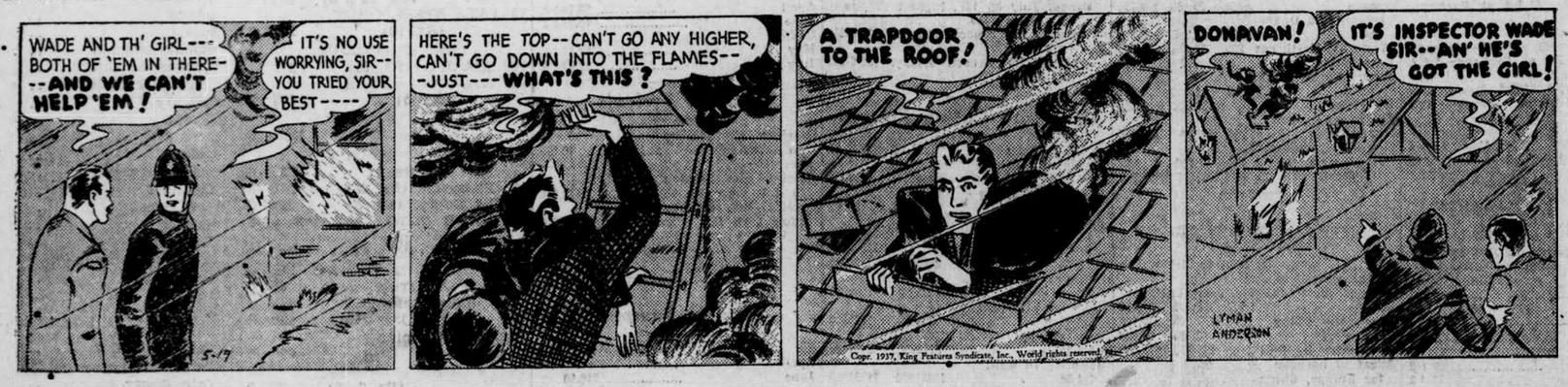
The best solution, according to the Committee, is in appointing two women together to a school.

The Committee therefore consider that (a) it is essential that only women teachers should be employed in primary schools for girls and teaching in infant classes in boys' schools should, wherever possible, be entrusted to women teachers and for this purpose the employment of trained married couples should be encouraged, (b) in mixed schools or boys' schools where women teachers are appointed at least two should be posted to the same school. (c) large central primary schools with hostel accommodation for several teachers should be established in rural areas and transport facilities provided to enable girls to be brought in from neighbouring villages, where this is practicable. (d) special efforts should be made to train village girls who will

(Continued on page 13 Col 4)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE INVESTORS


WADE AND TH' GIRL--- BOTH OF 'EM IN THERE--AND WE CAN'T HELP 'EM!
IT'S NO USE WORRYING, SIR--YOU TRIED YOUR BEST----
HERE'S THE TOP--CAN'T GO ANY HIGHER, CAN'T GO DOWN INTO THE FLAMES--JUST---WHAT'S THIS?
A TRAPDOOR TO THE ROOF!
DONAVAN!
IT'S INSPECTOR WADE SIR--AN' HE'S GOT THE GIRL!
5-17
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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